MAY 3, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Peace Council Men

WE ARE becoming somewhat tired of the plaintive wails of the people who join Peace Councils and attend meetings to welcome the Dean of Canterbury, to the effect that Canada, if she is a Christian nation, should not be preparing herself to be able to take part in the defence of the democratic group of nations in the event that one of them should be attacked by a totalitarian state — an event which we frankly do not believe to be outside of the realm of possibility, but which we do believe to be rendered much more improbable by the North Atlantic Treaty and by the increasing ability of the treaty nations to put up an effective resistance.

These people usually quote in support of their position the statement of the Lambeth Conference of last year, that "war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of Our Lord Jesus Christ"—a reaffirmation of a resolution of 1930. We have never interpreted the 1930 resolution as meaning that the participants in that Conference were committing the Church of England and its sister churches of the same communion in other countries to the principle that the aggressions of which Hitler was guilty in 1939 must not be resisted by force; and we do not interpret the reaffirmation of that resolution as meaning that these churches are now committed to the principle that similar aggressions by similar totalitarians in 1949 or subsequent years must not be resisted by force. We share the desire of the Lambeth committee of last year that "war on a global scale with modern weapons of destruction must be no more," but we do not interpret that desire to mean that we, because we are Christians, must submit to whatever demands the totalitarians may make of us—or would make of us if they knew that we were committed by our faith to the policy of non-resistance.

Conditioned for War

THE Peace Council people are fond of asserting that Canadians, Americans and British are being "conditioned" for war by a group of selfish and unscrupulous warmongers who know that war is avoidable but are determined that it shall not be avoided. It is just as well to remember that precisely the same allegation was made just as often and just as earnestly, by people who assured us that there was no necessity for going to war with Hitler or for making any preparations for going to war with him. It is possible, though it seems to us difficult, to argue that no Christian should have participated in the war against Hitler. Those who are prepared to take that position, and to argue that no Christian should participate in any war at any time under any circumstances, are entitled to argue now that no Christian Canadian should participate in a war of resistance against Russia—from which it is logical to proceed further and argue that no Christian Canadian should support any preparation for such a war. But the argument must be consistent; it must declare against all wars, thus adopting the correct and defensible logical position of complete pacifism, or it falls down. If a war of resistance *may* be legitimate, preparation for such resistance *must* be legitimate.

We are deeply desirous of seeing the erection of an international order which will put an end to war by ensuring that it shall not be worth while to start it. But the world is a long way from having such an order, and we can see no prospect of its being brought about as the result of the adoption of pacifism by the great Christian nations. And in the absence of such an order we are compelled to believe that war itself may in certain circumstances be preferable to submission to evil. That involves preparation, and a readiness to go to war if and when the circumstances arise.

As for the fear that the Canadian, British and American people may be "conditioned" for a war not of their own choosing, we can only say that they are awfully hard to condition. The British resisted conditioning right up to Munich, the Canadians were none too well conditioned in 1939, the Americans had to be conditioned by Pearl Harbor. If that be conditioning, it is deeply to be regretted that all these nations were not conditioned much more effectively and much earlier, in which event the Hitler War might very easily have been unnecessary.

The writer of a letter to the Ottawa *Journal*, upholding this conditioning theory, quoted a very silly editorial in the *Monetary Times* stating that as the Russians are unlikely to do better by war than by their present methods in peace "the conflict will have to be of our making." That sort of thing, whether in Canada or in the United States, no more represents the views of the responsible leaders of governments or of public opinion than do the mouthings of those who tell us that we must trust the kindliness of "the Russian people" and the honesty of the Kremlin's agents in our own countries.

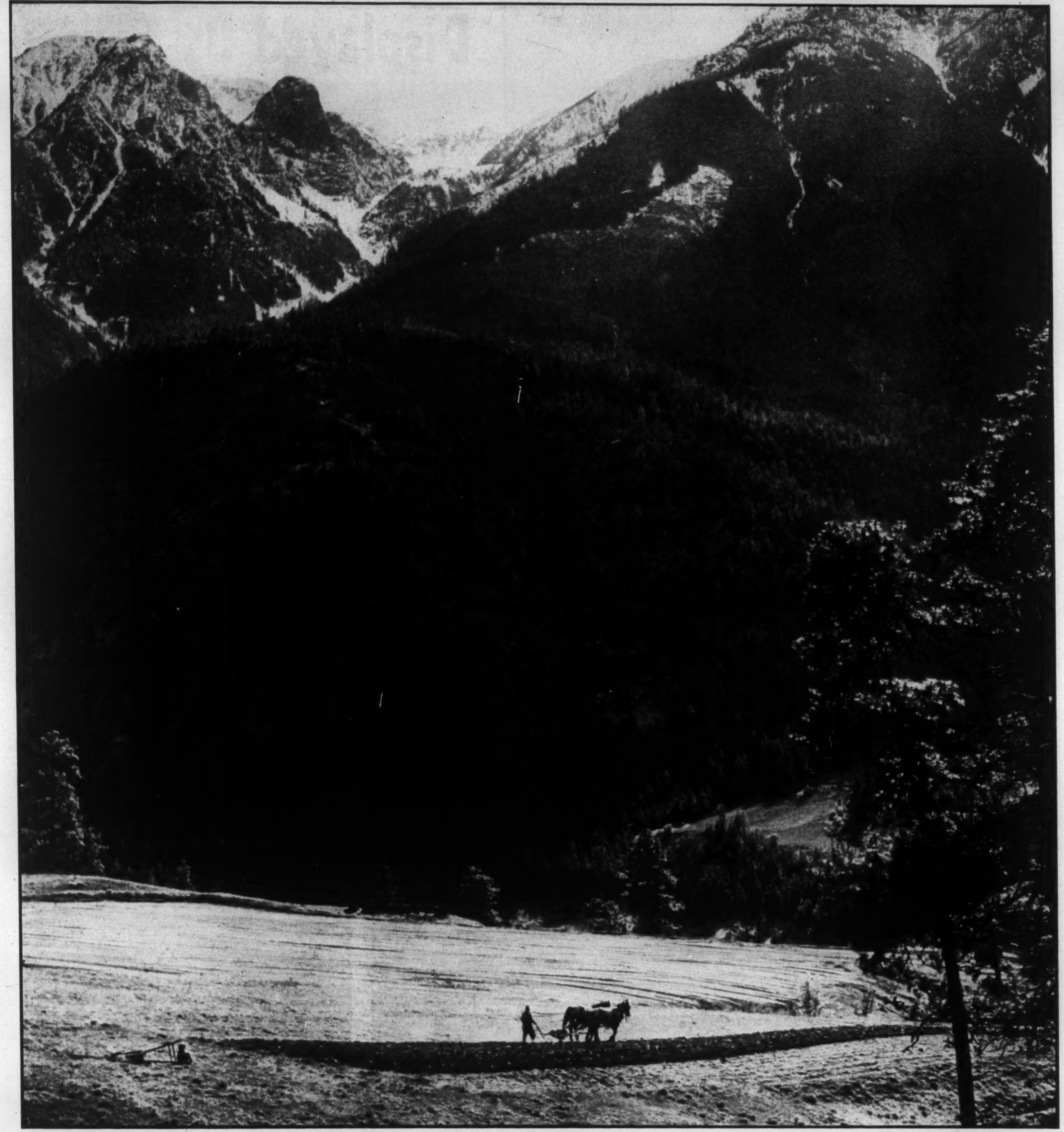

Photo by Jack Long

On a sheltered plateau above the Fraser, near Lytton, B.C., a farmer starts his spring ploughing.

Crowns and Republics

A FEW weeks ago Speaker Fauteux ruled out of order a resolution calling for the abolition of the Crown as part of the constitutional structure of Canada, on the ground that it was contrary to the oath of allegiance taken by the member who wanted to introduce it. We were a little puzzled by this decision, which must be just as valid in Great Britain as in Canada, and which seems therefore at first sight to make it impossible to abolish the Crown by any means short of revolution on the American pattern. But eventually we came to the conclusion that the Speaker might have been right to this extent, that the honorable member who wanted to move the resolution should have preceded it by another resolution abolishing the oath of allegiance. If he could get that resolution passed the road would presumably be clear for his second resolution to abolish the Crown.

The abolition of the Crown is the last thing in the world that we desire, but we are unwilling to accept the proposition that the Canadian people could not effect it in some constitutional manner if they desired to do so. The people of Ireland, or of that partitioned section of it

(*Continued on Page Five*)

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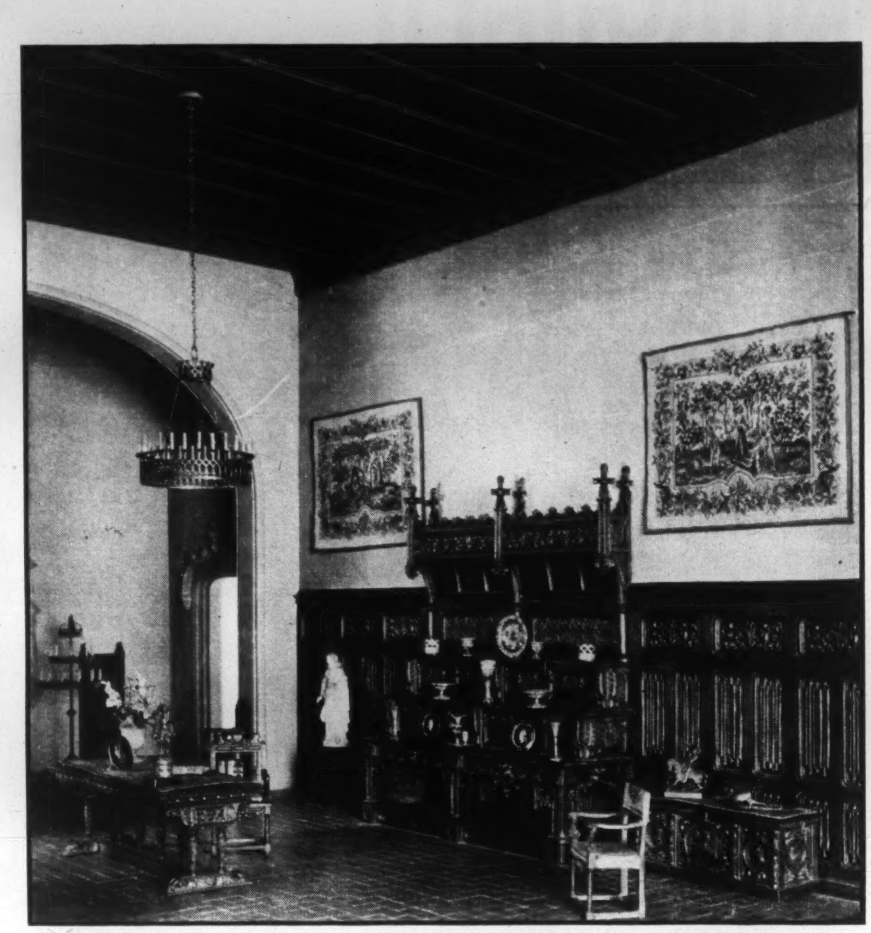

This model of early sixteenth-century French hall is from famed Thorne collection of miniature rooms, now at Toronto Art Gallery.

Interior Decoration Past and Present Displayed By Famous Model Rooms

By Paul Duval

THE state of a nation is often reflected in its homes. This is as true today in a period when homes have become a topic of dire need, as it has always been in the historic past. The habits, desires and tastes of a people may be seen in their domestic interiors. The heavy, sturdy oak panelling of the spacious Elizabethan room; the overstuffed, cluttered comfort of the Victorian parlor; the functional, electric-lit contemporary interior—each of these reflects the temper of its time.

For a study of the changing manner of interior decoration, there probably exists no more fascinating guide than the famed miniature rooms created over a period of many patient years by Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Chicago. These "Thorne Rooms" are an authentic treasure house of design, modelled to a scale of one inch for each foot. Masterworks of painting have been carefully reproduced on a lilliputian scale, actual scale copies of magazines rest on reading tables to be perused only with the aid of a magnifying glass. In some cases, the miniature dwelling places are scale copies of actual rooms, though usually they are composites of a number of different examples.

The Thorne rooms, which survey a period of 450 years, are thirty in number and are mainly devoted to tracing the development of English and French interior design. They cover a wide variety of architectural types, including halls, bedrooms, salons, libraries, drawing rooms and hallways. Wherever possible the actual original construction materials have been duplicated. Exquisite rugs were especially woven under Mrs. Thorne's direction by the Needlework and Textile Guild of Chicago. Clocks the size of a dime actually tell time. The duster used for cleaning the models is the size of a postage stamp.

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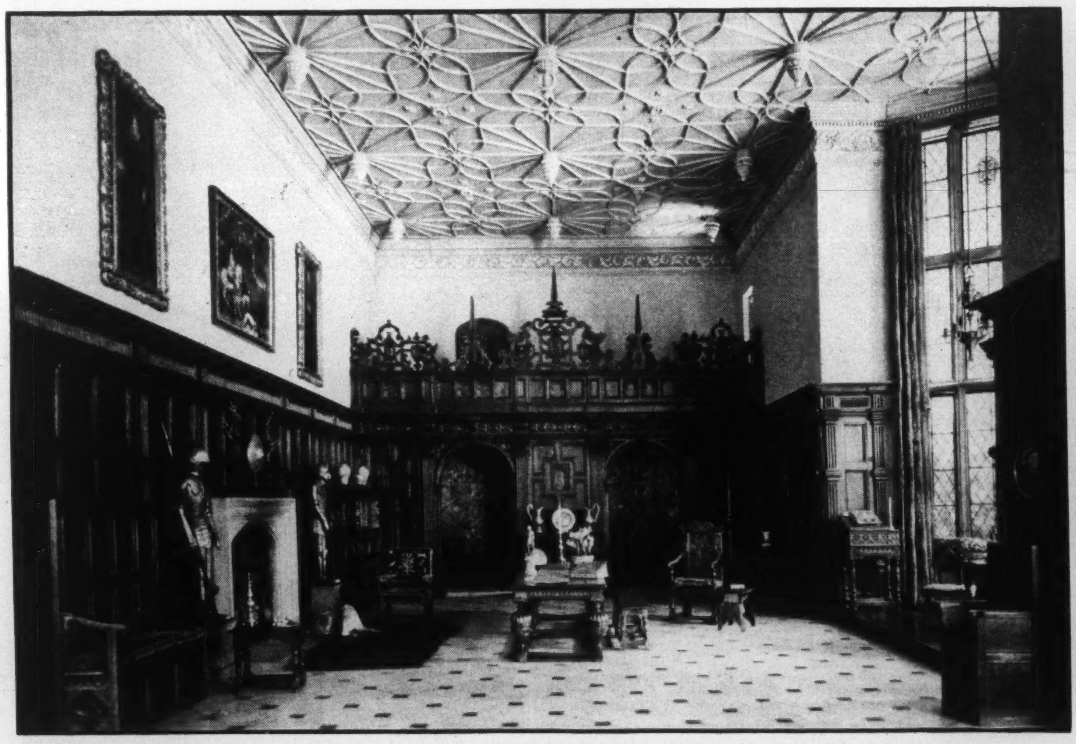

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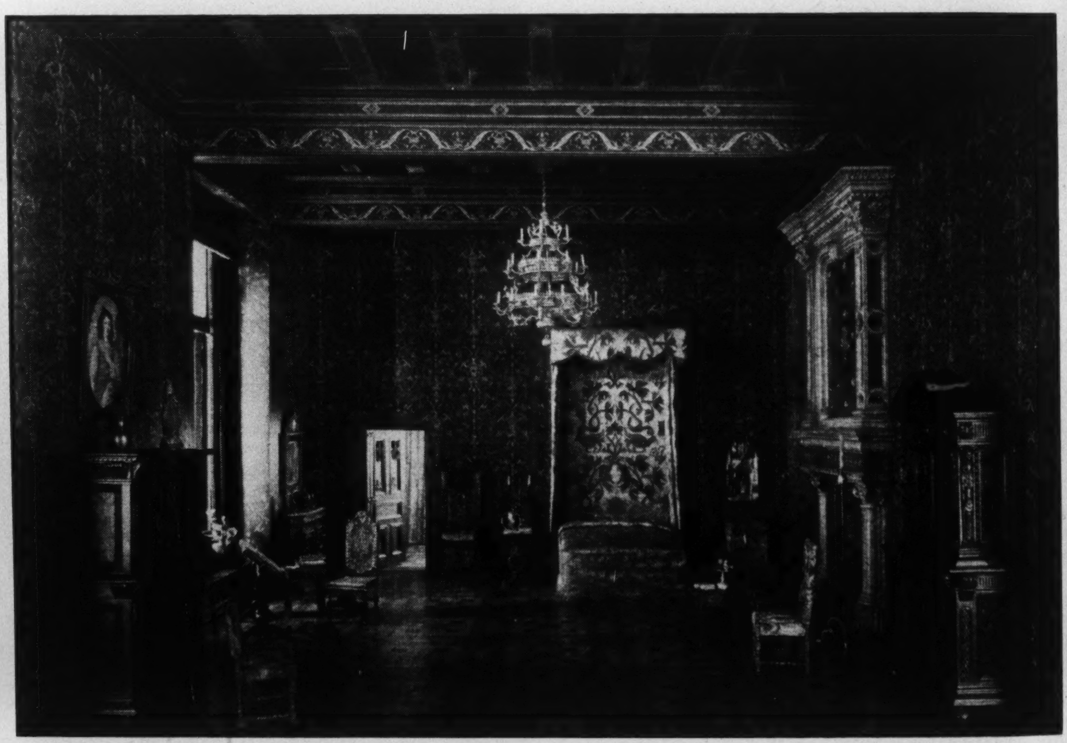
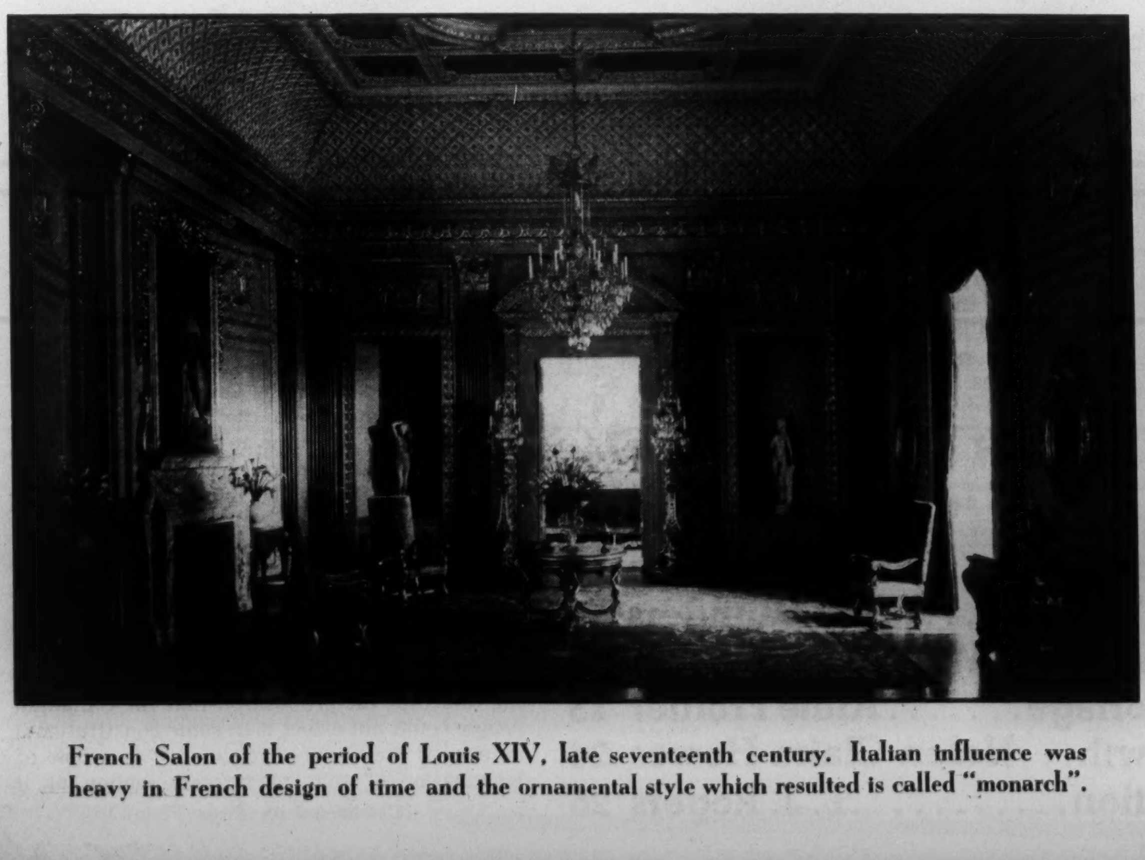
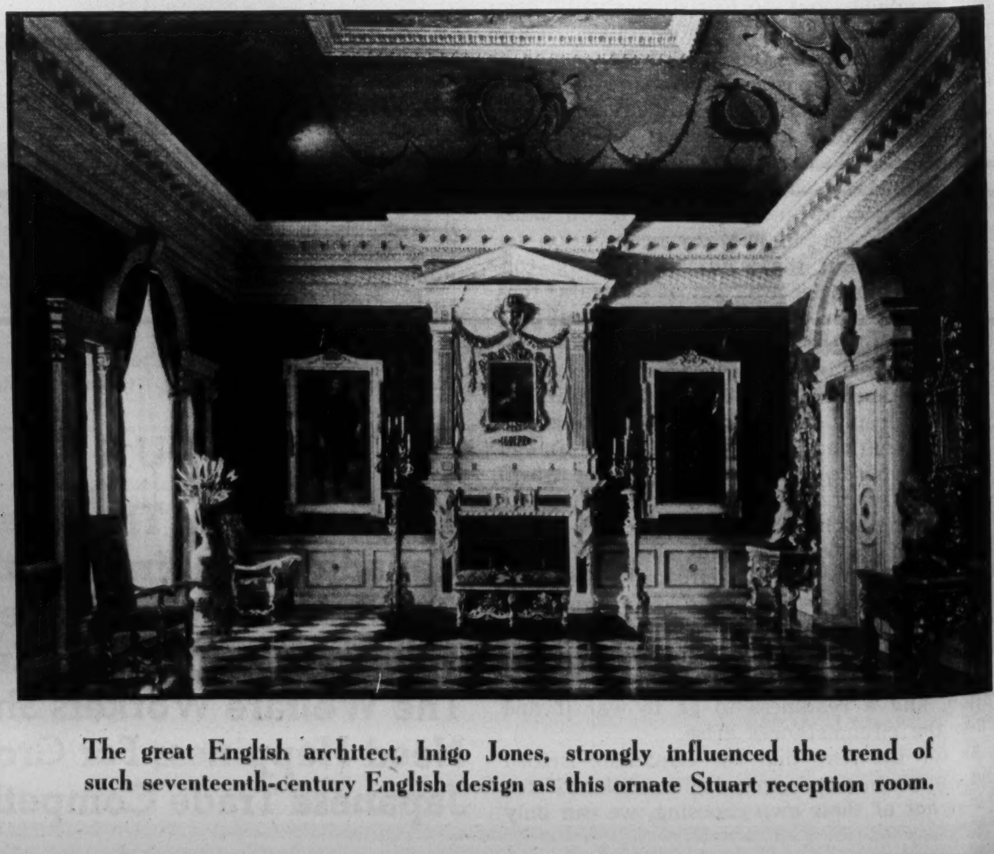


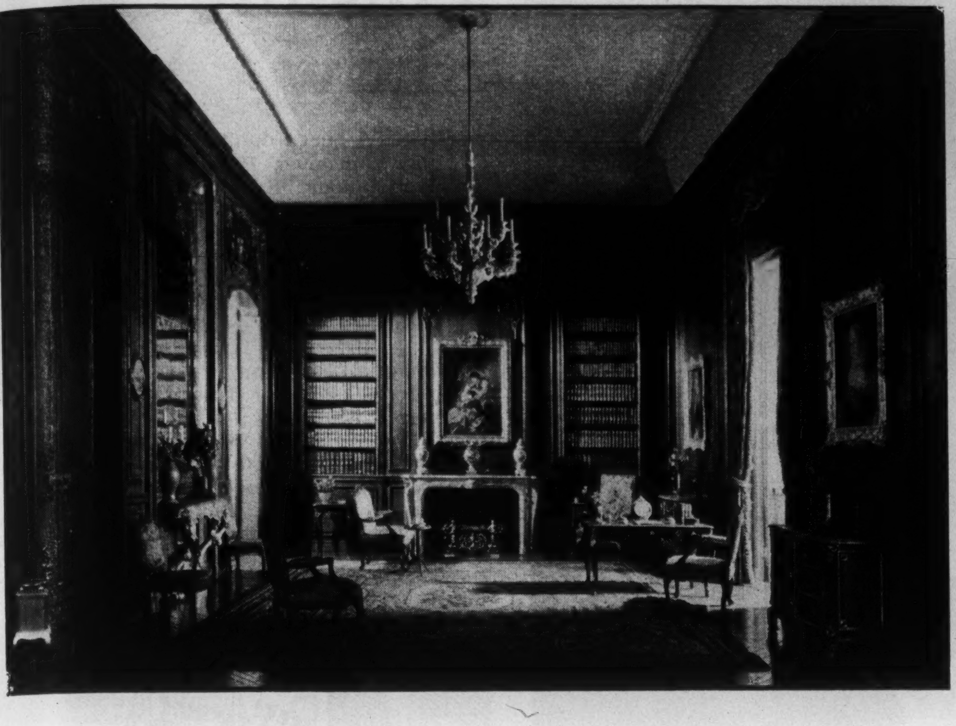
This late sixteenth-century French bedroom is authentic reproduction of actual room. Each tiny detail of the Thorne Rooms is faithfully rendered by hand after originals.



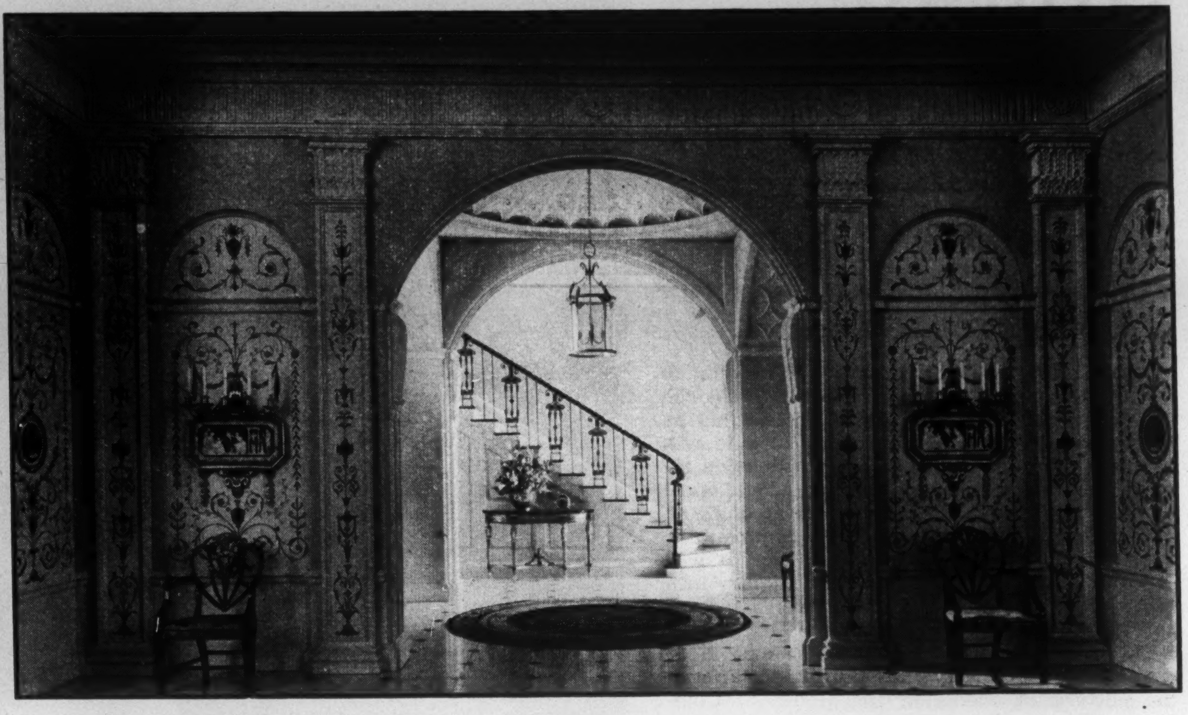
French Salon of the period of Louis XIV, late seventeenth century. Italian influence was heavy in French design of time and the ornamental style which resulted is called "monarch".



The great English architect, Inigo Jones, strongly influenced the trend of such seventeenth-century English design as this ornate Stuart reception room.



Thorne Rooms are modelled to scale of one inch for each foot. This library is excellent example of substantial French early eighteenth-century style.



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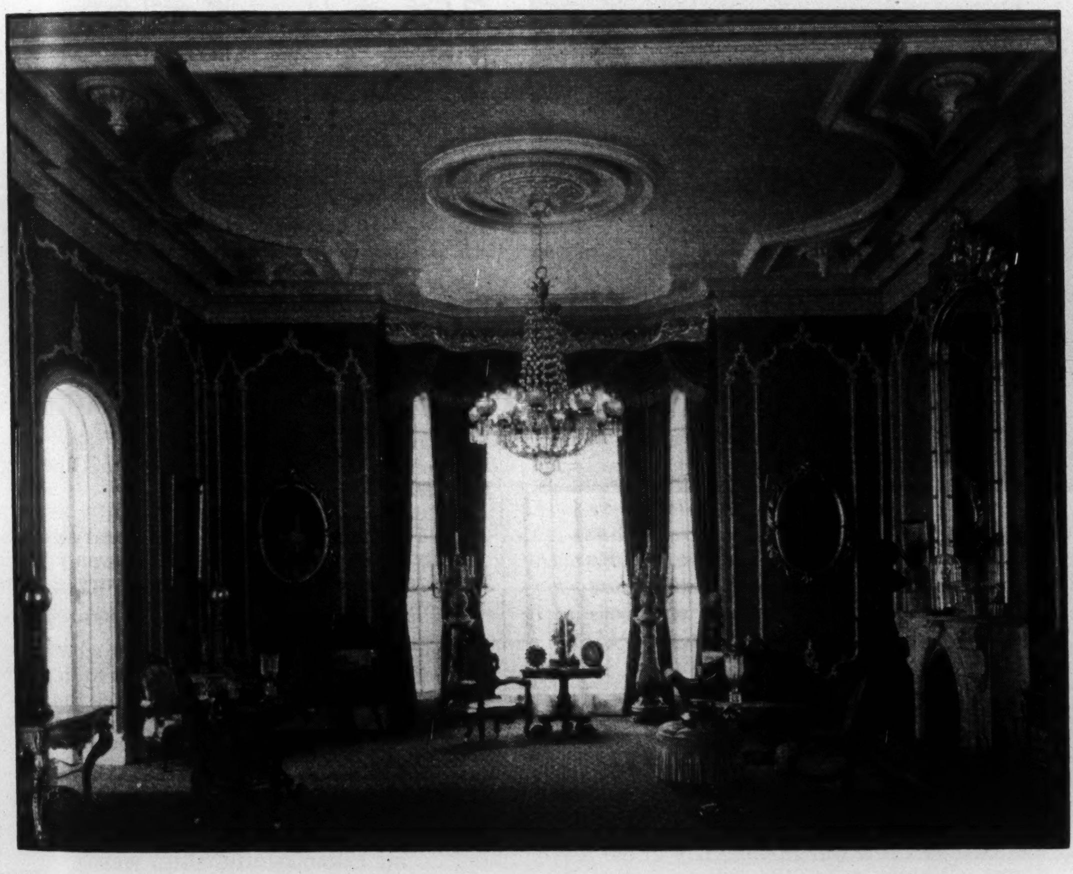
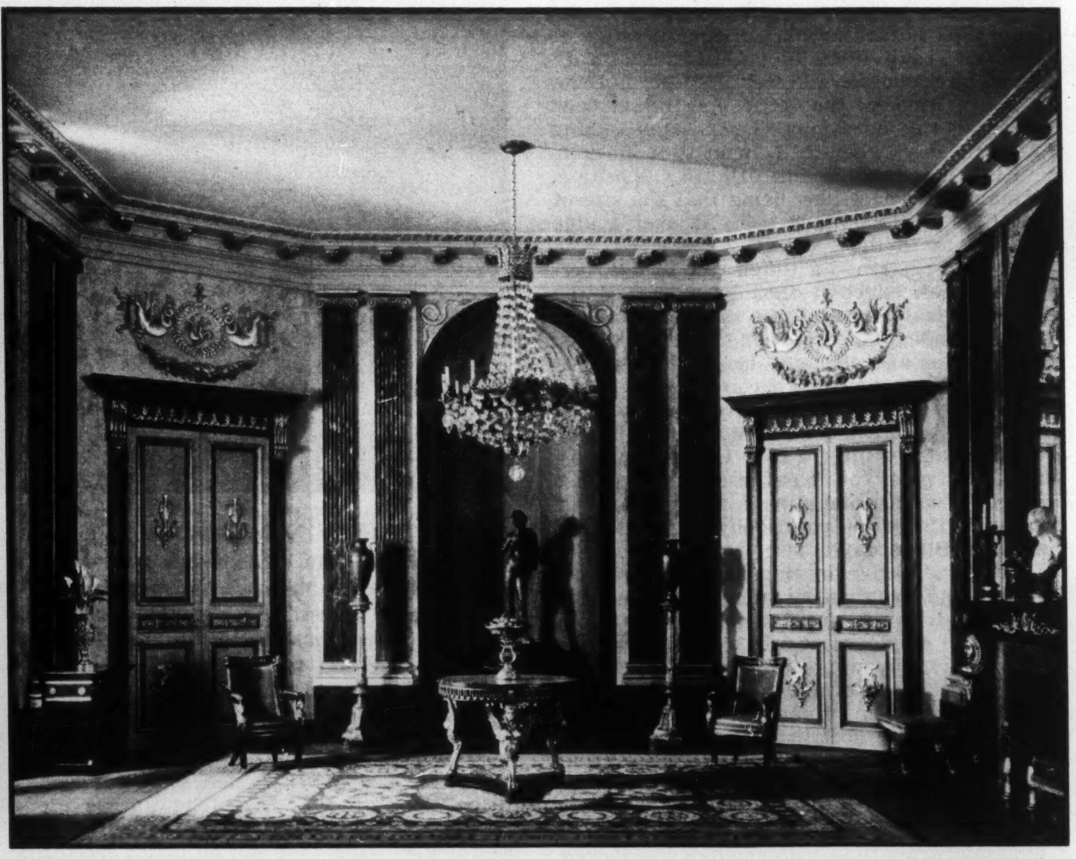
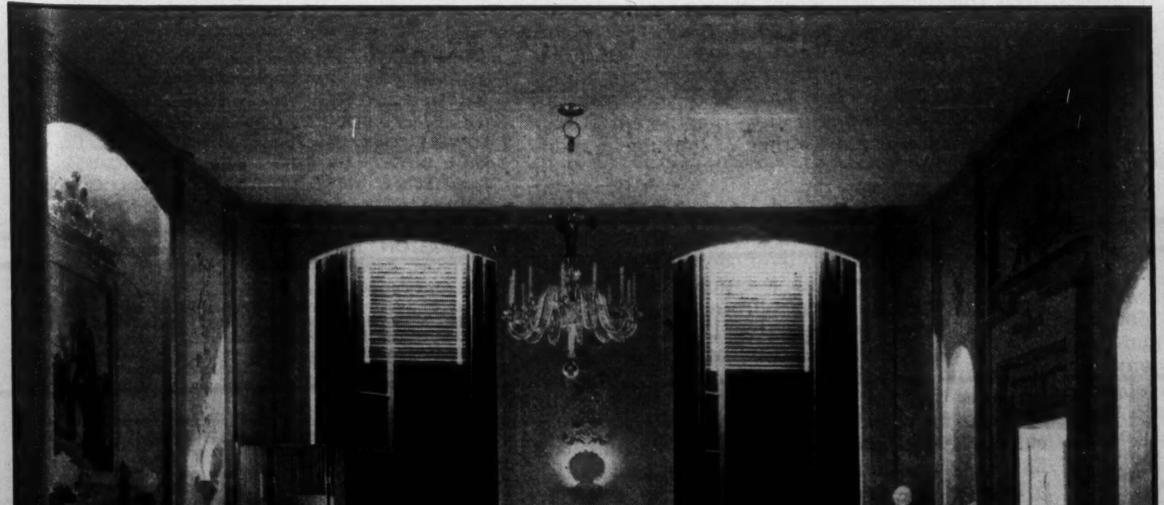


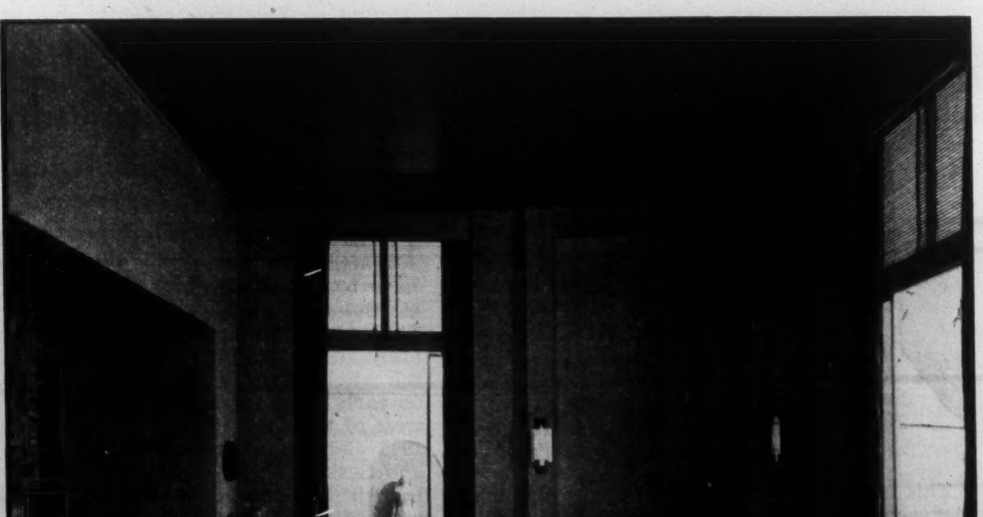
English Victorian interiors, such as this one, are more noteworthy for comfort than consistency of style. Note miniature portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.



French anteroom of period of Napoleon displays grandeur of Empire style. Design was marked by ostentatious display of materials. Marble and gold were much used.



Twentieth-century English decoration is represented in miniature by this room built about a portrait of Edward VIII. Modern functionalism is here neatly merged with traditional design.



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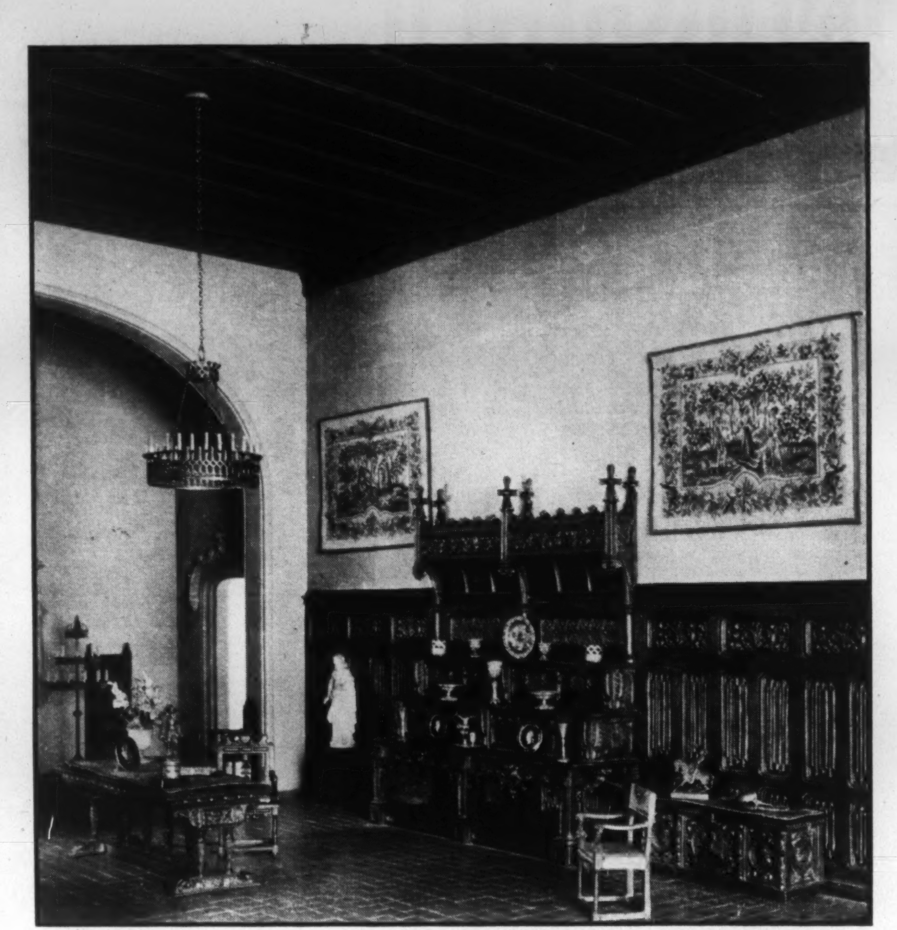

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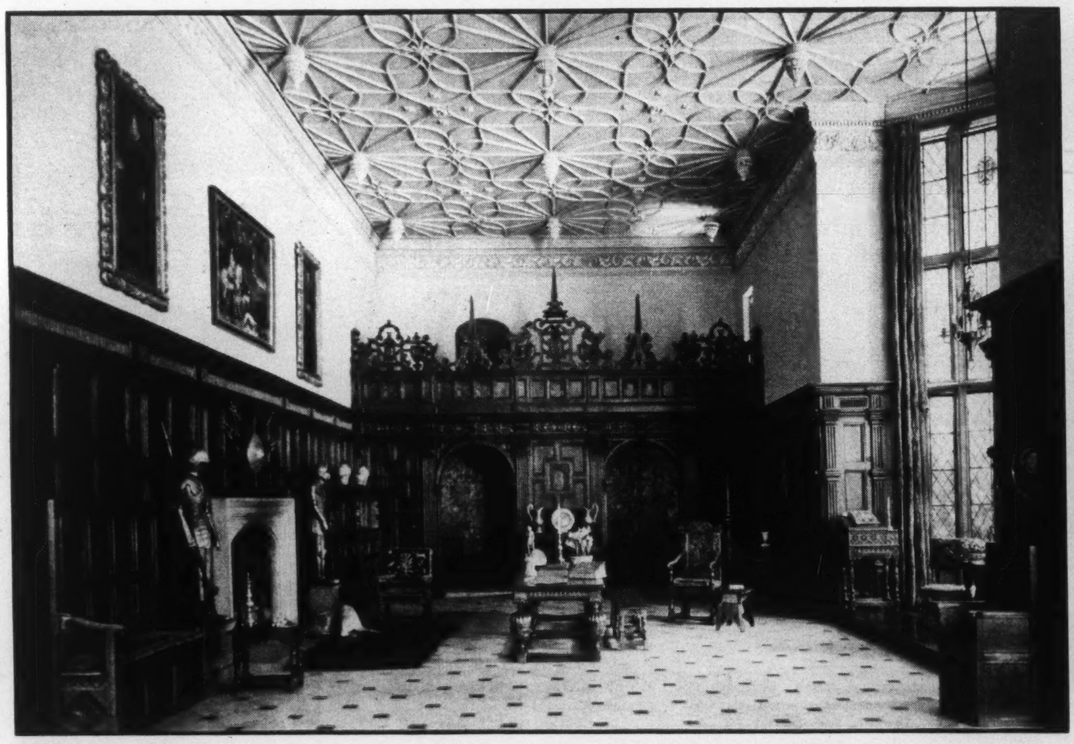

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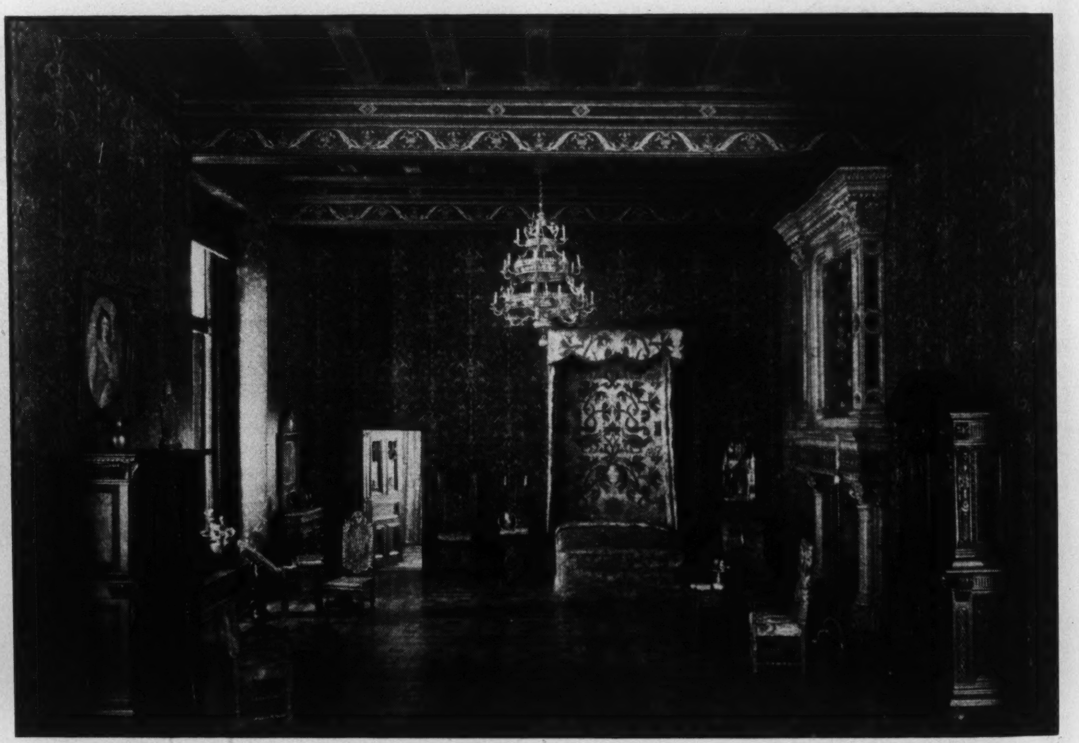

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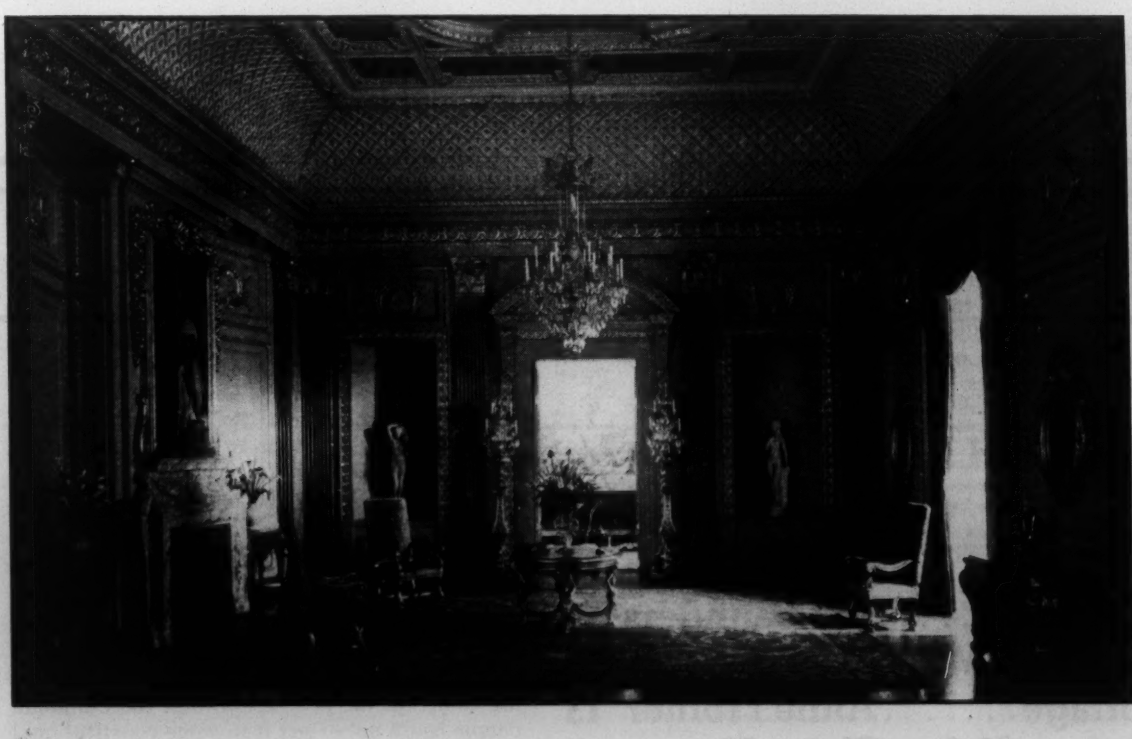

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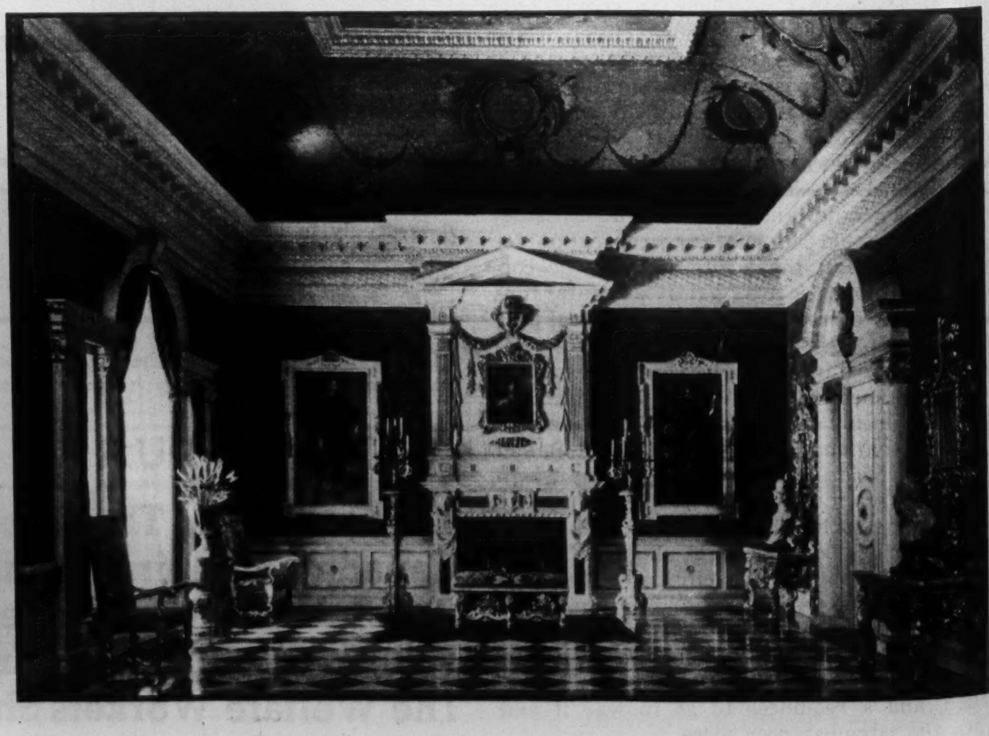

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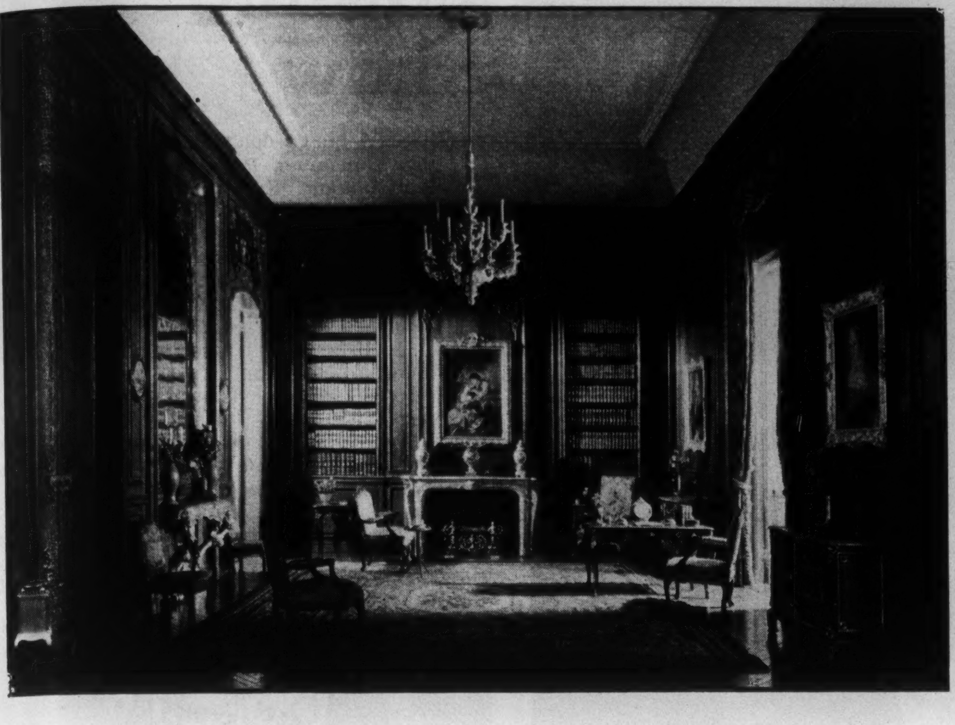

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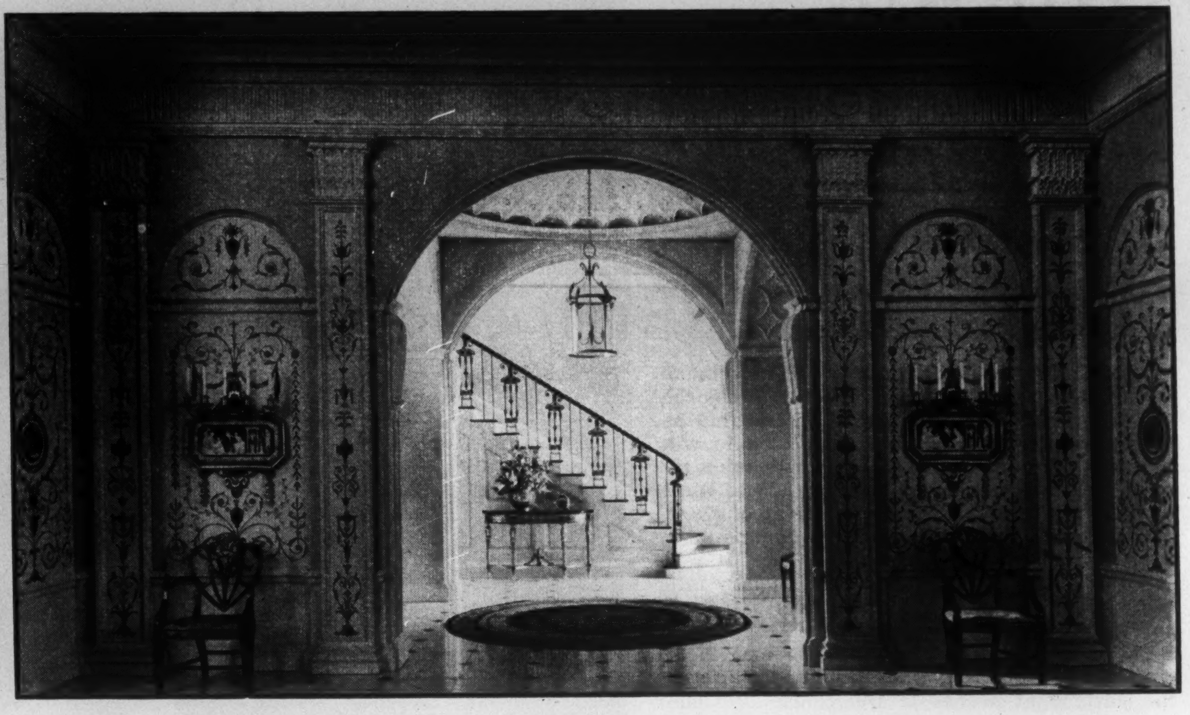

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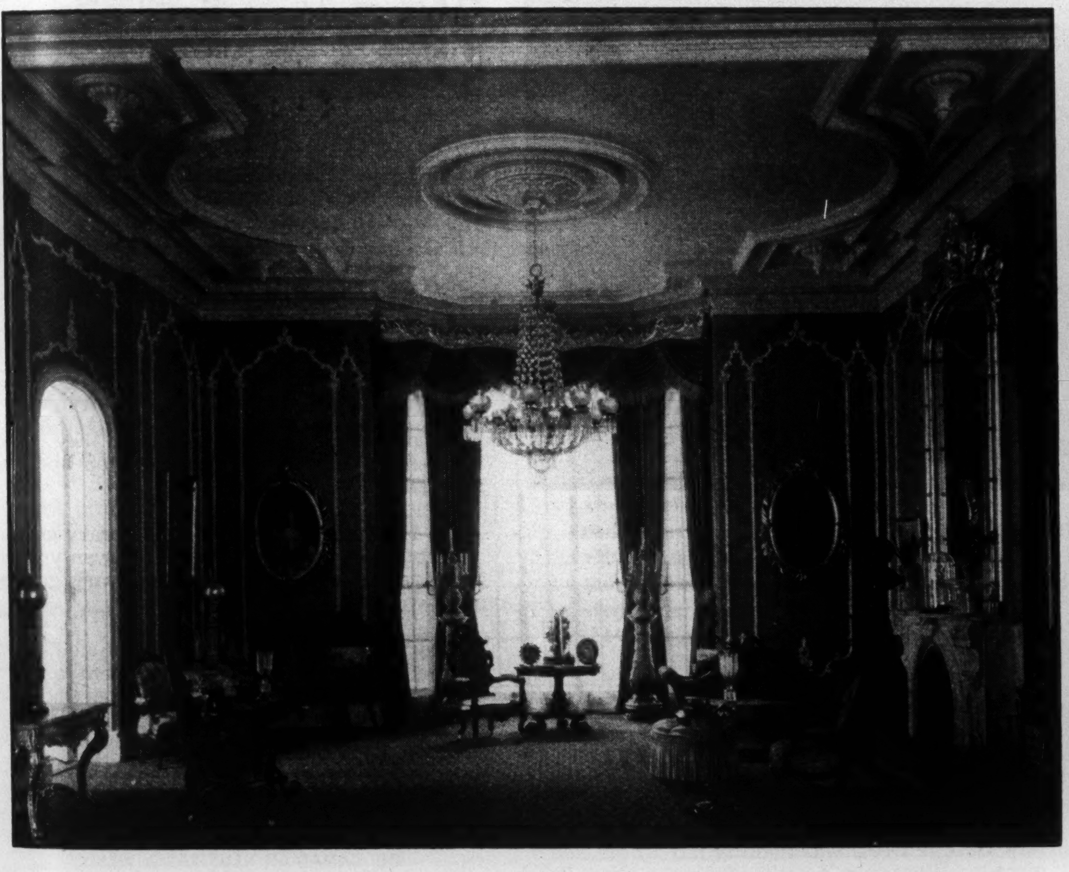

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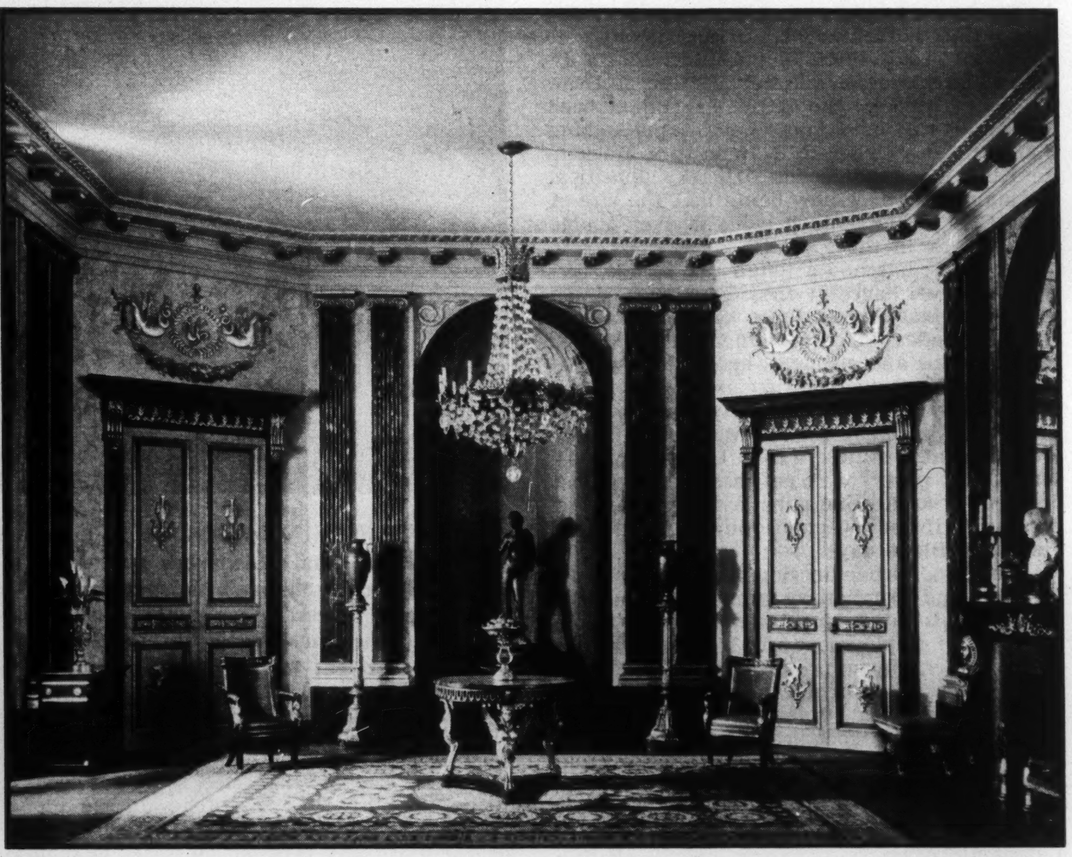

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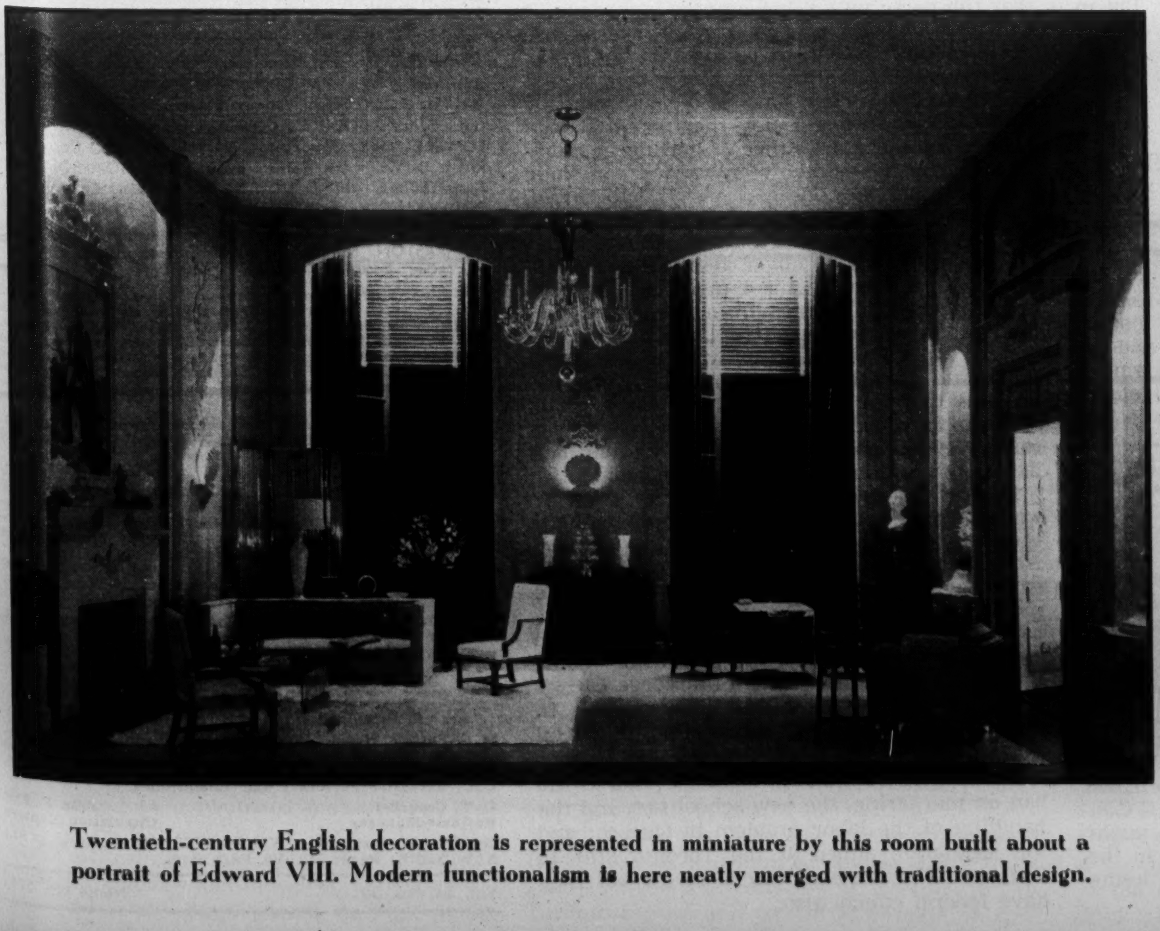

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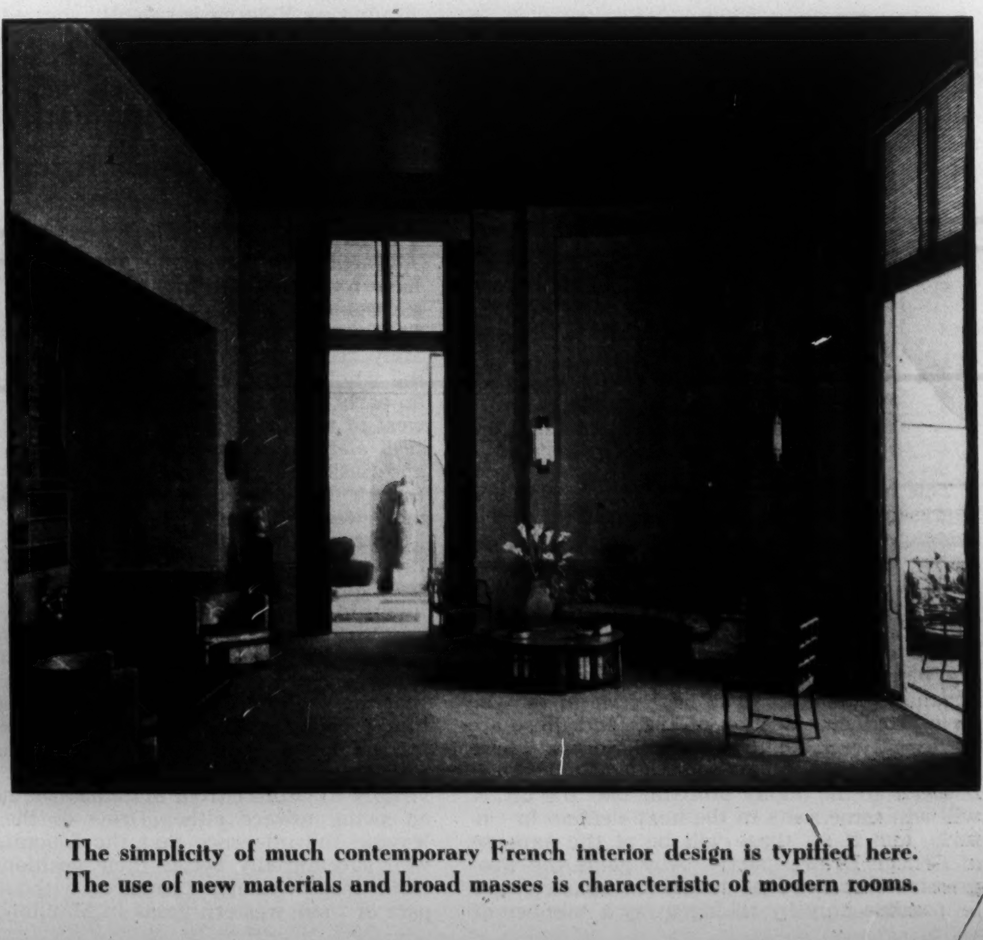

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Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

C.C.F. And The Liberals

Third Party Probably Permanent But Founder's Dream Is Mirage

A LIBERAL cabinet minister recently made the front page by the assertion that George Drew had put an end to the C.C.F., and that as a consequence the Liberals were sure to win the next election. This is so extraordinary a bit of mixed history and logic that one would want to have the speaker's exact words at one's elbow before making any extended commentary upon it. But whether accurate or not, it will serve as a springboard for a brief inquiry into the current fortunes of Mr. Coldwell's federal party.

There is no doubt at all that the arrival of George Drew at Ottawa has profoundly altered the pattern of events in the House of Commons. This has been elaborated upon earlier, and it is necessary to do no more here than recall that in John Bracken's day the burden of parliamentary opposition fell very largely upon M. J. Coldwell, who discharged the duty with much urbanity and skill, and in so doing brought parliamentary credit and prestige to his whole group. With the substitution of a dynamic and provocative leader like George Drew for John Bracken, the C.C.F. has fallen back to a minor role much more nearly approaching that of the days when R. B. Bennett or Mackenzie King was leading the official Opposition, the main difference now being that the size of the C.C.F. parliamentary party is over double what it was in those days.

The C.C.F. has had a tough row to hoe, persistently, ever since it first grew out of the splintered fragments of the organized-farmer and independent-labor movement of the 1920's. Its handicaps and obstacles are no less serious today than over the past fifteen years. It is still thwarted by lack of adequate party funds, by the fear of socialism in the Maritimes, by the ecclesiastical hostility to it in Quebec. It is essentially a party of mass discontent against inadequate social conditions, a reform party of the nature if not the philosophy of the Brown-Mackenzie-Blake days.

It tends to thrive in times of economic depression and reactionary administration: but any administration in Canada under which there is full employment and high income, and which shows any appreciable vigor in a program of social reform can cut much of the ground from under its feet. There are always a few doctrinaire socialists in Canada, and a good many people dissatisfied with their lot in life, and a splinter group to the left of the Liberals seems to be an enduring phenomenon. But so far the great dream of J. S. Woodsworth of a dynamic grass-roots reform party enlisting support of all the farmers and workers of Canada and capable of taking power at Ottawa, is still no more than a dream, possibly no more than a mirage.

•

Best Chance In Ontario

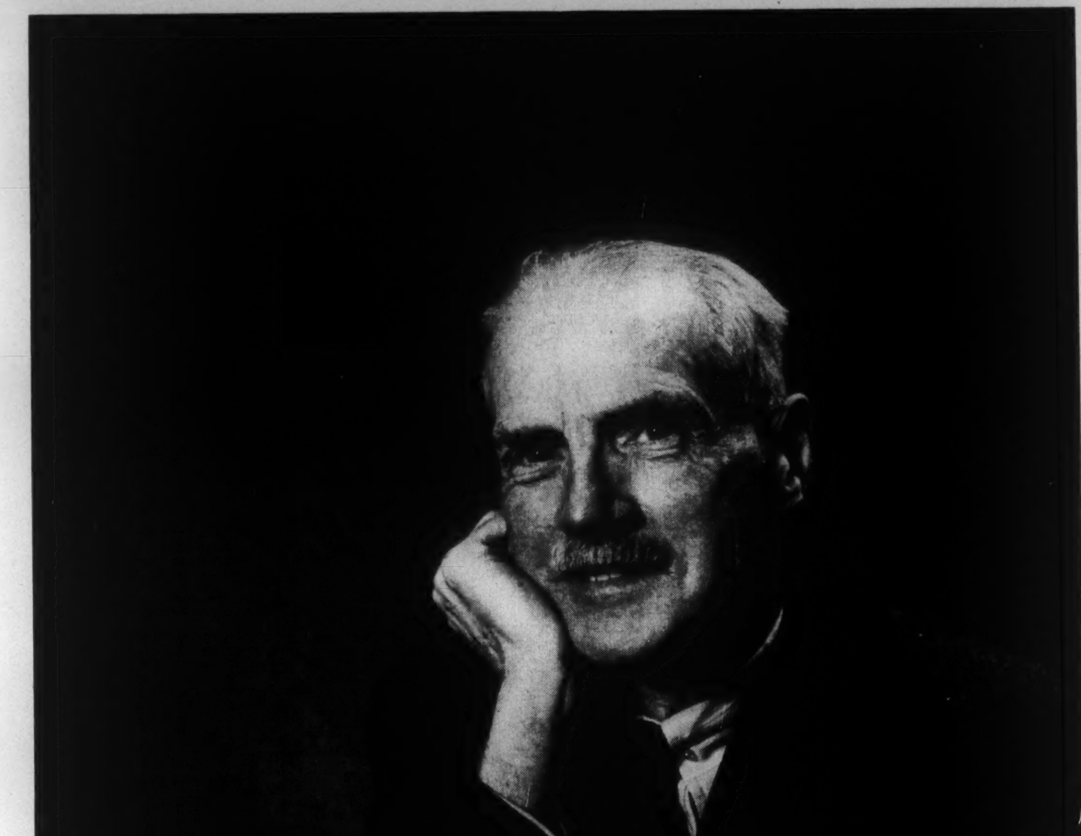
Gains May Be Made From Tories But Other Pickings Slender

THE present strength of the C.C.F. at Ottawa is 32, made up as follows:

Alberta	0	seats
B. C.	7	"
Manitoba	5	"
N. B.	0	"
N. S.	1	"
P. E. I.	0	"
Ontario	1	"
Quebec	0	"
Saskatchewan	18	"
Newfoundland	0	"
	—	
	32	"

This is a long way short of being a national representation, since 94 per cent of its parliamentary strength comes from west of the Great Lakes, and the two great central provinces at present send only one C.C.F. member to Ottawa.

A survey of its current prospects points to the industrial ridings of Ontario as the most promising area for improvement in the forthcoming election. The active political support of organized labor began to bear fruit in the Ontario provincial election of 1948, and there are at least fifteen Ontario federal ridings where the C.C.F. ought to have a good fighting chance. It seems to me highly probable that the C.C.F. will win some seats in the next election in Ontario, and if so, these will be at the expense of George Drew's party. Any gains the Progressive-Conservatives make, on balance, will be possible only by taking away a number of seats in eastern and northern Ontario from the Liberals.



—Photo by Bowley & Carey

G. S. MELVIN, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Queen's University, has recently resumed his duties as lecturer in Physiology and Administrator of the Faculty of Medicine. He has been spending most of the past year in England recuperating from a severe illness. A graduate of Aberdeen, he came to Queen's as Professor of Physiology after the first World War, became Secretary of Faculty in 1925, Dean in 1943.

As against these gains, however, the C.C.F. must face losses in Saskatchewan, where the provincial election suggested some resurgence of the Liberal party. Saskatchewan has a long Liberal tradition, and it will be remarkable indeed if that party does not do better next time than the two lonely seats it hung on to in 1945. The C.C.F. will do very well to elect a dozen members in that province, as against the present representation of 18.

British Columbia is good C. C. F. fighting ground, as Yale most recently showed. But in the remainder of Canada the pickings are likely to be slender.

•

On The Western Front

P.M.'s Tour Moderately Assuring And Points To Early Vote

IT IS just possible that before this issue reaches the reader the 20th parliament will have been dissolved and the date of a general election announced. The tour of Prime Minister St. Laurent throughout the west was moderately reassuring to the Liberal party, and on the whole it seemed to indicate the wisdom of an early appeal to the people. Liberal strength west of the Great Lakes was at low ebb in the 1945 election, with only four seats in Alberta and Saskatchewan combined, and only four in British Columbia, a total of eight in the three most westerly provinces.

Alberta is a tough nut to crack for either of the old parties, with the Social Credit loyalty so firmly embedded, and the Liberals are not likely to swell their present representation of two by more than two or three additional seats at best. But the Liberal trend in Saskatchewan is much more definite, and it is quite possible that they will once again elect more seats from that province than the combined opposition.

Manitoba is a more complex and controversial theatre of party operations, but recent visitors to Ottawa from Manitoba see no marked swing toward either Drew or the C.C.F., leaving the inference that the Liberals might well substantially better their position in the three most westerly provinces without losing part of their western gains in Manitoba.

Flexing The Muscles

Conservative Hopes Growing Two Important Signs Show

WHILE the Liberal leader was in the West, George Drew was making hay in the Maritimes. Whatever be the outcome, the Progressive Conservative party is indubitably putting on a far more impressive scrap than in the last three campaigns. Two straws in the wind suggest that a good many people believe that the party will either emerge victorious or will have enough seats to form a government. Party funds appear to be available at a far more generous level than in recent campaigns; and there is a certain amount of jockeying for nominations, always a sign that potential candidates see a chance either of getting in themselves or being suitably rewarded for their efforts should they lose.

Newfoundland is an unknown quantity but the original idea that Joseph Smallwood and his associates could deliver a solid seven seats to the Liberal party is not much heard about any longer, and advices from the Newfoundland capital show a good deal of Conservative hope. The C.C.F. has frankly by-passed Newfoundland for the time being, partly on the grounds that its very limited campaign funds have to be concentrated elsewhere, partly because Newfoundland does not in any event look like very profitable territory at the moment.

If the Progressive Conservative leader's words are to be taken at their face value, he is counting on a good deal of political support from former Liberals who have become alarmed at the Liberal adoption of paternalistic and socialistic policies, and see in the Conservative party today the only true friend of private enterprise and rugged individualism. Some things have certainly worked in George Drew's favor in recent weeks. But to offset this in some measure, the reputation of the provincial conservative party in both Ontario and Quebec has suffered through such diverse events as the ban on margarine, the new school tax, and the handling of the labor problem in Quebec; and the legislation aimed at the Toronto *Star* in Ontario. These are provincial issues, but they have federal effects also.

Passing Show

"BROKEN heads don't settle anything", says the Vancouver *Province* about the rival seamen's unions. Surely they settle who *isn't* going to work the ship.

•

Mr. Bevin expects the U.S. to swing to Socialism, which arouses fears that the U.S. may bump into the U.K. swinging away from it.

•

An Englishman's house may still be his castle, but an Englishman's castle is now something to be sold for inheritance taxes when he dies.

•

Russia has just one trouble about the Atlantic Pact—it can't be vetoed.

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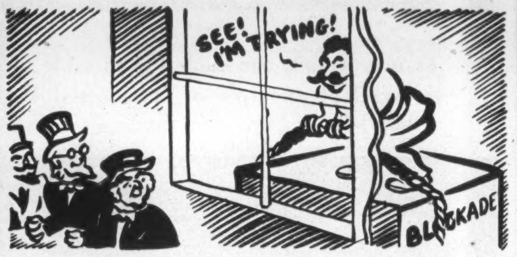
Communist-dominated unions in Canada are headed for the rocks, says the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*. Yes, but rocks are headed for the members of anti-Communist unions.

•

The Berlin blockade must be very heavy;



they've been trying to lift it since last July.

•

The new blackboards will be dark green, says the Montreal *Gazette*. And next thing you know the new greenhouses will be red.

•

Prophecy

Recession will be here the day
Car salesmen call on me and say,
"You'll like our new sedan, we know;
Here—fry it out for a week or so!"

J. E. P.

•

Ireland is the country where they speak English to tell one-another to stop speaking English.

•

Mr. Howe thinks Ottawa's temporary government buildings will be with us for twenty years. Mr. Drew thinks Ottawa's temporary government won't.

•

Lucy says she is glad to hear the news from Germany that "military government as such will be terminated", but she supposes that military government as something else will go on just the same.

SATURDAY NIGHT
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Established 1887

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

which some call Eire, have managed to abolish the Crown in a constitutional manner, and what they can do it seems to us that the people of Canada ought to be able to do. What good the Irish have done themselves by doing it we have not the slightest idea. They could have stayed out of the war, the North Atlantic Treaty, the United Nations (only they didn't want to stay out of the United Nations), and everything else just as well with the Crown in their constitution as out of it. But that is another question.

We rather like to think of Canada's acceptance of the Crown as being voluntary instead of compulsory. There are certain disadvantages about the republican system, and Canada as the sole monarchical country in a hemisphere of republics ought to have a pretty good idea of what they are.

The Late Henry Osborne

NO SADDER shadow could have been cast over the Dominion Drama Festival of 1949 than that which was caused by the death, a few days before it opened, of its greatest friend and most diligent worker, Col. Henry Osborne. He enjoyed the affection and absolute confidence of everybody who has been connected with that great national event at any time or in any capacity, and he was one of the few persons of whom it could truly be said that he had not an enemy in the world. This was partly due to a disarming lightness of manner and wit of expression, which made it impossible to quarrel with him, but still more to the compelling impression of sincerity and unselfishness which he created and which was never belied by his actions.

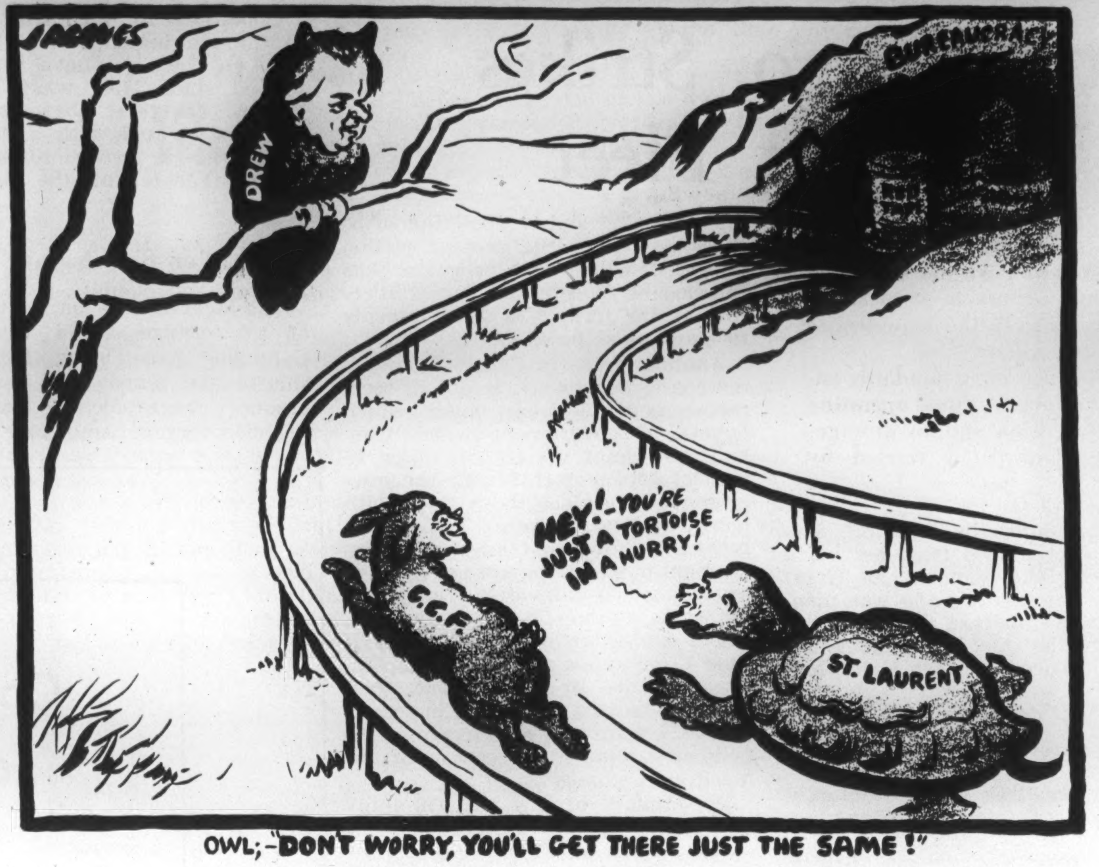
Even before the Drama Festival became his chief interest he had made himself the friend and confidant of most of the creative literary artists, and many of the painters and musicians, of the Dominion. He was originally brought into this circle by his wife, herself a poet of charm and distinction, but after her deeply regretted death the association continued, and Col. Osborne's home remained the nearest approach to a "salon" that Canada has possessed. A resident of Ottawa for many years, and in professional life a devoted public servant, he was much consulted by government authorities on matters relating to the arts, on which his judgment was based on wide knowledge and catholic taste.

Urban and Rural Voters

THE Manitoba legislature has increased its numbers from 55 to 57, but a more important change lies in the fact that it has increased the urban seats by 4 and decreased the rural seats by 2, thus effecting a major alteration in the proportions of the two delegations. We have not worked out the precise number of electors which is required to elect an urban and a rural member respectively, and we do not imagine that the new redistribution goes so far as to give the urban elector a greater representation than the rural one; but it must move the two figures a great deal nearer to equality.

We have long expected a tendency in this direction. The over-representation of the rural elector, which has existed ever since Confederation, has been usually justified on a ground which, however valid it may be, is no longer fully in accord with public thinking. The rural voter has been given more representation upon the theory that on average he had more of a stake in the country than the urban voter. It is now becoming unfashionable to try to estimate the stake in the country held by one voter as against another, and the labor organizations, who have most of their members in urban constituencies and who are becoming more and more politics-conscious, have long been restive under the present arrangement. We expect, though without much enthusiasm, to see the voting power of the city voter increased all over the country until it is much closer to that of the rural voter.

On the other hand the Manitoba legislators refused to adopt a proposed measure for the reduction of the voting age from 21 to 18, thereby affording some hope that a rather foolish movement which has been spreading in recent years may have passed its high point and begun to decline. The arguments in favor of permitting adolescents to vote have included practically everything except the one argument that should really matter—the degree of responsibility of the proposed voters and the amount of wisdom that they can, as a class, be expected to bring to the consideration of public problems.



OWL;-"DON'T WORRY, YOU'LL GET THERE JUST THE SAME!"

A New Joan of Arc

ONE of the first volumes in a new and promising popular series called The Teach Yourself History Library and published in England by the English Universities Press should be of exceptional interest to Canadians. It is entitled "Joan of Arc and the Recovery of France" and is written by Alice Buchan, the brilliant daughter of Lord Tweedsmuir. Miss Buchan had already written a successful novel on the same period. Her brother, the Hon. Alistair Buchan, was recently appointed to a very responsible post on the editorial staff of *The Economist*.

There are few more dramatic stories in all history than that of the simple peasant girl whose faith in her Voices made her the chief agent in the regeneration of a nation, and led her to a tragic death. Writers of every age have treated it in the fashion of their time, and Miss Buchan has approached it with the psychological analysis and the careful scrutiny of evidence which one expects today. She pronounces no verdict on the Voices as supernatural phenomena, but she sets the whole six-year narrative, from the first vision to the martyrdom, in a period picture which makes it singularly moving and convincing. The researches of G. G. Coulton, who spent so long a time at Toronto University, seem to have contributed most to her depiction of the atmosphere of a far from idyllic age.

A Newspaper Trust

THE recent death of John Russell Scott of the Manchester *Guardian* reveals the fact that the people of Great Britain, a reasonably mature and intelligent country in matters of government, do not seem to be as perturbed as the legislators of Ontario about trusts set up for the purpose of carrying on newspapers. (They are rather more perturbed about the carrying on of newspapers which are owned by concerns which are not trusts.) The late Mr. Scott, second son of that C. P. Scott who made the *Guardian* the national institution which it still remains, was in 1936 the sole owner of the ordinary shares of the *Guardian* company. He transferred these to a trust, to which all dividends were to be paid, to be employed in furthering the interests of the *Guardian* and its associate newspaper, the Manchester *Evening News*. The British parliament has not felt it necessary to require this trust to abandon the property which Mr. Scott committed to it. We strongly suspect that any attempt to do so would arouse the most violent protest among British voters of all parties.

Mr. McCullagh, who has begun to emulate Billy Rose as a columnist and is being quite good at it (he is already selling his stuff to two Toronto papers and one in Montreal), is now in England, on a mission the nature of which has not been explained. It seems a little early to arrange financing for the purchase of the Toronto *Star* seeing that that paper does not have to be sold for seven years, but it must be remembered that when Mr. McCullagh made his travel bookings Mr. Frost was quite determined that the period of grace should not be more than three years. We hope that Mr. McCullagh will have time to make inquiries as to what would be the reaction of the British public if somebody proposed legislation to break up the Manchester *Guardian* trust in order that the paper might be bought by Lord Rothermere or Lord Kemsley.

We suspect that the British view is that if the *Guardian* ever becomes a menace to the interests of the nation there will always remain the right of the sovereign power to deal with it as seems right and proper in the circumstances; until that time arrives the paper could well be left in the hands in which its owner placed it. The Ontario legislature a few weeks ago acted as if the Toronto *Star* were already being conducted in a manner which made it a menace to the national interests, or as if there would never be any future opportunity to deal with it if it did. So far as it prevents the future setting up of trusts in control of business enterprises, the Ontario legislation may or may not have been wise and prudent; at all events it is spread out on the statute book for future creators of trusts to read and to govern themselves accordingly. But so far as it destroyed trusts already created in the past, and this one trust in particular, it was doing something which could just as well be done at some future time, and which no evidence had yet shown to be necessary now.

The Power of Freedom

"ANY government which attempts to take over the function of freeing men from want and from fear is likely to become the main cause of want and the object of the most hopeless fear." This conclusion, which we believe to be true, is reached by a good many somewhat privileged persons in our western society merely because they do not happen to be themselves in any grave danger of either want or fear. It is reached by Dr. Max Ascoli, who states it in his book "The Power of Freedom" (Clarke Irwin, $3), as the final thought of a profound philosophy, the point of origin of which is that work and freedom are correlative, that "work is the common substance from which derive all the various types of freedom that the individual or the community may enjoy". We need hardly say that work in Dr. Ascoli's sense is not slave labor; it is that which a man does voluntarily, but faithfully and under discipline, in the assurance that it will produce for him not merely livelihood but also freedom.

"No government, however powerful, is actually able to guarantee peacetime full employment without the co-operation of its citizens and the assistance of the outside world." Yet a sufficient measure of peacetime full employment must be guaranteed. The problem is to ensure the two conditions—co-operation of the citizens, mutual assistance among nations. Dr. Ascoli is an optimist, he does not despair of ensuring these things, and he works hard to make men understand the need of them. An Italian who sought exile in the United States in 1931, he sees the weakness of both continents clearly and yet remains cheerful.

The Peace Advocates

NOW that Canada, by an enormous parliamentary majority and with the undoubted support of a great majority of her electorate, is committed to membership in the Atlantic Pact, there are still people who continue to argue that Canada should not fulfil her obligations to her fellow-members in that Pact. The state of mind which makes that possible is not one with which we can have any sympathy; it seems to us to be anti-democratic, an assertion of a right of the individual to contract out of the decisions which have been arrived at by the democratic process and which we regard as binding on all the citizens. As such it seems to us to be fundamentally disloyal to the existing constitutional system.

But disloyalty is not treason, although the line between them is difficult to draw, and in time of war or even of "apprehended war" must lie much further over on the disloyalty side than in time of peace. We are not therefore prepared to argue that the opponents of the Pact should not be permitted to do their opposing in public. What we do ask is that all those to whom they address themselves should bear constantly in mind that what they are urging is that Canada should welsh on her formally accepted obligations; that she should desert her post at the side of friends whom she has pledged herself to support; that if some of those nations who have signed up as our allies should practise the methods which these peace advocates are recommending for Canada to practise, Canada would herself be deserted by her allies and handed over to the mercy of her enemies. If these facts are kept in mind, no amount of argumentation by the opponents of the Pact can do very much harm.

This question has nothing to do with the question of membership in the secret Communist party of Canada, although support of the "peace campaign" is obviously at present one of the chief activities of the party. The point is that the campaign is not in itself illegal, and that participation in it is not of itself a proof of membership in the Communist party. We are in favor of membership in the secret Communist party being made unlawful for Canadian citizens, for the simple reason that we regard such membership as flatly incompatible with loyalty to the Canadian government and constitution. But it is possible for a person who considers himself quite loyal to believe nevertheless that Canada ought not to go to war to resist a Communist attack, or to support other nations against a Communist attack, or even that Canada ought never to go to war in any circumstances; and when we are not actually at war, or perhaps also when we are not in a state of "apprehended war," it should be lawful not only to hold such views, but also to try to propagate them.

Those of us who are not absolute pacifists, and who believe that justice between nations and the due observance of treaties and international obligations are more important even than peace, should combat the pacifist view and the pro-Russian view by argument rather than by forcible suppression. In the process we shall probably make our own thinking much clearer and more convincing.

UNOFFICIAL REPLY

(Poland demands return of art treasures." — Canadian Press item.)

YOUR demand has been filed at External Affairs
In the Incoming Basket for Mike to initial;
He's up to his ears in electoral cares
But ere long he'll prepare a reply that's official.

We should like to point out that your glorious realm
(Just a decade ago in the month of September)
Had other than lickspittles handling the helm—
It' a long time ago, but perhaps you'll remember.

It was solely to strengthen Democracy's hand
That Great Britain then issued her war declaration:
The first of her aims was to make of your land
A respectable, happy, self-governing nation.

Since this laudable aim has not yet been achieved,
And your government's managed at Soviet pleasure,
We hope (unofficially) Poles won't be grieved
If we simply hang on to your fabulous treasure.

Since Gouzenko has spilled the Politburo beans
We've no wish to replenish the Soviet pockets;
So peer not behind our Canadian scenes,
For we're busy improving our jets and our rockets.

J. E. P.

High Costs, Little Cargo, Strikes Beset Canada's Merchant Fleet

By FREDERIC EDGE

In 1947 the Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe said that "Whether we like it or not, we are in the merchant shipping business—and we are in it to stay". Today Canadian shipping is slipping rapidly against the experienced competition of Norway, the United Kingdom and others.

Canadian difficulties are the cost of providing the high standards enjoyed by Canadian crews, lack of modern equipment, high operating costs, dollar shortages, low-cost European competition and an arrangement whereby 50 per cent of all E.R.P. shipments is carried by American vessels.

THE hard-drinking, swashbuckling seamen immortalized by Richard Henry Dana (Two Years Before The Mast) and Jack London (The Sea Wolf) are no more. They have become a part of the colorful, sometimes sordid history of Men Against the Sea.

When the SS. *Seaboard Queen* steamed under Lions Gate Bridge into Vancouver Harbor recently, after a two-month trip to the Orient, her 43 crewmen were as rough and ready as salty tradition. But they were also family men and among the best-paid, best-cared-for seamen in the world. Comforts enjoyed by the crew of the *Seaboard Queen* and other Canadian deepsea ships included spring-filled mattresses, a ship's library and almost every sanitary and recreational convenience feasible aboard a merchant vessel.

Agreements between the Canadian Seamen's Union (Trades and Labor Congress) and shipowners reached in Montreal, November, 1947, a few scant hours before 7,500 seamen becalmed Canadian shipping with a mass walkout, did all but put a white collar on Canada's merchant marine. As a result, Canadian seamen were much better off than most so-called "white collar" workers. An able seaman received $170 a month with room and board, two weeks holidays with pay after a year of service, a 40-hour week in port, continuous employment and other compensations for the rigors and limitations of a life at sea.

Sick Care

One of these compensations is sick care. When the *Seaboard Queen* docked at Vancouver she was short one crew member—fifth engineer Clement Phoenix, of Illinois who had taken ill en route and was hospitalized at Shanghai. Phoenix received 12 weeks sick pay (at two-thirds his regular wage scale) while he was in the hospital and full transportation back home.

Such were conditions on Canadian merchant vessels on March 30, 1949.

Seven days later the same SS. *Seaboard Queen* slipped from her berth at Ogden Docks, Victoria, for Great Britain. But this trip she was manned not by members of the C.S.U., but by men of the rival Seafarers' International Union (American Federation of Labor).

From Georgetown to Vancouver

The strike, which would eventually involve an estimated 3,000 Canadian seamen on 90 deepsea ships, was on. In ports from Georgetown, British Guiana, to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canadian merchant vessels sat motionless in the doldrums of something very like a civil war amongst Canadian seamen. In a few weeks no less than 127 Canadian seamen in deepsea ports throughout the world had been charged with offences ranging from firing shotgun blasts into the ranks of opposing unionists to dumping men off ship and overboard. April 8, a Halifax *Herald-Chronicle* photographer narrowly missed death when he was shot at from the deck of the C.N.S. liner *Lady Rodney*. Flanked by police, 170 S.I.U. men rushed the docks at Halifax and sailed three ships—the *Lady Rodney, Canadian Constructor* and *Canadian Challenger*—out to sea. Following this incident, C.S.U. picketers stood 24-hour-a-day watches over eight remaining strike-bound ships. Sixty S.I.U. men were flown in and housed in the posh, C.N.R.-operated Nova Scotian Hotel, where they awaited an opportunity to board the closely-guarded vessels.

April 5, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell told the House of Commons the strike was the result of "pressure" put on Canadian shipowners by the powerful and openly anti-Communist International Longshoremen's Union (A.F.L.), under President Joseph Ryan, of New York. Previously, Ryan had asserted he wrote to Canadian shipowners asking assurance that "crews of Canadian vessels will not come under the domination of Communists." The fiery S.I.U. chief stated that his union and the S.I.U. were "anxious to eliminate those Communist elements that have kept the maritime industry in an unsettled condition for so long."

Keep Politics Out

Closely following Ryan's statement was one from Hal Banks, international representative of the S.I.U. and President Harry Lundberg's first lieutenant, who said: "Hundreds of C.S.U. members are joining the S.I.U. We'll hire them as fast as we can as long as they keep politics out of the union."

Meanwhile, Harry Davis, president of the leftist C.S.U., steadfastly declared the strike was justified. Claiming it was called because he and other C.S.U. officials suddenly learned that the operators had signed "illegal" contracts with the S.I.U., Davis said through a spokesman: "We are anticipating a long strike . . . are fully prepared to await the outcome of any legal battles being waged in the courts."

Right or wrong, the strike was another crippling broadside at Canada's already floundering merchant fleet. In January of this year, our merchant vessels numbered 172—excluding 18 sold to foreign interests. Experts estimated the number of ships Canada should and could maintain economically at below the 100 mark. Following this came strong indications from Ottawa of a program of financial assistance to Canadian shipping and shipbuilding to be thrashed out at the present session of Parliament. The program was forecast as "substantial, but unlikely to take the form of a direct subsidy to ships or shipowners."

Another brace to Canada's wobbly merchant framework is a long-term replacement program under which buyers of government-owned, war-built merchant vessels can alter financial arrangements with the government to replace those ships with more modern vessels. The agreement stipulated that buyers of government-owned ships are not allowed to sell them if it involves transfer of the ships to non-Canadian registry. Under the 40-man Canadian Maritime Commission's replacement program, headed by J. V. Clyne, they can only be sold to foreign buyers if proceeds from the sale are used to build new tonnage—in escrow of the Maritime Commission.

By January of this year 18 ships had been sold, providing a total in escrow fund of $10.8 million. Replacement of these ships, which under the terms of the agreement must be built in Canadian yards unless special permission is granted to build them elsewhere, was roughly estimated at costing around $50 million. So far, in spite of Chairman Clyne's statement that the program is proceeding "satisfactorily," no orders have been placed or publicly contemplated.

Unavoidable Circumstances

In 1947, discussing the postwar development and maintenance of Canada's merchant marine, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe showed more enthusiasm than foresight when he said: "Whether we like it or not, we are in the merchant shipping business in a big way. And we are in it to stay!"

Less than one and a half years later, Canadian shipping is slipping rapidly. After the first rush of postwar prosperity, Canada is fast losing ground to the centuries of accumulated "know-how" and comparatively low operating costs of such traditionally shipping-wise competitors as Norway and the United Kingdom.

With a multi-million dollar fleet almost five times that of its pre-war size, Canada is being defeated by a number of seemingly unavoidable circumstances. Not the least of these is the high standards enjoyed by Canadian crews. Others are reduced cargoes, lack of modern equipment, high operating costs, dollar shortages, low-cost European competition and an arrangement whereby 50 per cent of all E.R.P. shipments is carried by American vessels.

Shipping experts give Canada only one chance at maintaining her deepsea fleet in the face of foreign competition. This involves duplication of the U.S. Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, which absorbed the higher labor and materials costs at U.S. building yards up to 50 per cent, subsidized wages, subsistence, maintenance, repairs and insurance, offset bounties paid by foreign governments, and gave assistance in the financing of new construction.

Canada's merchant fleet, so necessary in event of war and extension of trade routes, has the second largest operating costs in the world. First is the U.S., which also boasts the world's largest merchant fleet. Figures prepared by deepsea operators for the Maritime Commission's National Advisory Committee show the following daily costs of operating a 10,000-ton Park or Liberty-type ship, which make up most of Canada's merchant fleet:

	Wages	All Other Costs	Total
U.S.	$445	$575	$1,020
Canada	350	480	830
Greece	245	450	695
Honduras	260	404	664
Panama	245	410	655
Britain	140	398	538
Norway	165	360	525

(All Other Costs does not include fuel oil and depreciation.)

Conditions for men who go down to the sea in ships—and the ships they go down in—have greatly improved since 1492, when a young Italian navigator bargained new horizons for old with a crew that considered it better to hang for mutiny than fall off the edge of the world.

The Fly on the Orange

The logic of a fly on the underside of an orange saved Christopher Columbus from being fed to the sharks and shipowners assumed a broader geographical concept with the discovery of America. But centuries passed before seamen's lives were considered more important than ships and the cargoes they carried.

Canadian seamen have come a long way since those days when a crew's only voice was violence. But the resultant increase in operating costs have made it difficult for Canadian shipping companies to compete with foreign vessels maintaining much lower standards.

It is a problem for which no one has yet found a satisfactory answer. There is no economic Christopher Columbus to tell how Canadian vessels can sail onward for the next few years without falling off the edge of the shipping world into international obscurity.

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Red Submarines In Wartime Could Mean U.K. Airlift

By MARK SAUNDERS

In any future war, submarines will be an even greater menace than they were in World War II. The ideas which the Russians got from the Germans have provided them with submarines capable of submerged speeds of 25 knots and over, a speed which formerly only destroyers could have equalled. Target-seeking torpedoes are also much further advanced.

British counter-measures are at present very hush-hush but it is possible that unless effective anti-submarine weapons are found, Britain might need an airlift to sustain her in the event of war.

London.

THE submarine menace has passed into a new and more threatening phase.

This threat arises not merely from the fact that the Russians are said to possess a fleet of some 250 submarines but also from the changed nature of the submarine.

The Germans were on the point of perfecting their new ideas in submarines when they were defeated. Had the war lasted six months longer we should have been faced with a new submarine offensive on a far greater and more dangerous scale than any previously experienced.

The gravest threat lies in the increase of the submarine's underwater speed.

Towards the end of the war, it became known to British naval intelligence that a German scientist, Dr. Walther, had perfected a new fuel which had the advantage of giving a submerged submarine speeds previously undreamt of.

This fuel was a high concentration of hydrogen peroxide—the same stuff that you can buy in any drug store for an antiseptic or for bleaching hair, diluted to a strength of about 5 per cent. It had the advantage of not using any of the submarine's supplies of air.

Over 20 Knots Underwater

Under Dr. Walther's supervision, a submarine was constructed which could achieve an underwater speed of over 20 knots. When the British forces entered Kiel, they found on the stocks numbers of U-boats with this new type of engine.

Such submarines could have escaped from our escort vessels. After attacking a convoy from a distance of one or two miles they could get away, whilst remaining submerged, at a greater speed than the escort vessels could reach on the surface. The speed of most escort vessels in those days was under 20 knots; only destroyers, of which there were insufficient, could attain a high enough speed to deal with such a menace.

At the end of the war, the Russians, who had been kept in touch with all the information in our hands, made every effort to get hold of the scientists who had been working on these new developments. British Minister of Defence A. V. Alexander's admission in the recent defence debate makes it plain they succeeded in doing so. It may be taken for granted that the original Walther prototype submarine has now been made and that submerged speeds of 25 knots and more are possible.

A. V. ALEXANDER, Britain's Minister of Defence, admits that the Russians have been using German scientists in designing their latest submarines; he also hinted at a "top-secret" anti-submarine weapon being developed by Great Britain.

Submerged 3-4 Weeks

The submarine has become a new vessel also because the use of the "Snort" enables it to draw air from the surface whilst remaining submerged. In recent trials, British submarines have stayed submerged from three to four weeks.

The alternative form of counter-attack is a new anti-submarine weapon which might itself travel at a higher speed than the submarine, and which could be launched or fired from armed escort vessels. Mr. Alexander's recent speech indicated that a weapon of this type is being developed, but it is high up on the "top secret" list.

Another danger that threatened the Allies at the end of the war was the long-range target-seeking torpedo.

The acoustic torpedo, which could pick up the noise of a ship's engines, alter course of its own accord and follow the ship until it caught it up and hit it, was well developed by the Germans, and was in use for some time. Other methods of target-seeking are already much further advanced.

Speedier Escorts

It is quite feasible that submarines in the future will carry out their torpedo attacks on convoys from a distance of three or four miles, or even more. Successful counter-attacking would require prodigious speeds of the escort vessels.

The long-range torpedo might well use the same new fuel as the Walther-type submarine engine. Hydrogen peroxide was concentrated by the German scientists to such an extent that they produced a liquid with mild explosive qualities. The explosion can be initiated by injecting oil into the fuel.

The Royal Navy's backroom boys are working like beavers to find all the answers to these new dangers. If they were not to succeed, Britain might have to be maintained by an airlift in the next war.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Is Rated A Good Chance Of Salvaging Part Of Program

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is now rated a good chance of having at least part of his "fair deal" legislative program enacted into law by the 81st Congress, during the present session.

The effects of his recent bid for better relations with Congress and of the attempt to light a "grass roots" backfire under opponents of his program during the Easter recess won't be known for a while.

Immediately discernible is the fact that the Republicans are giving strong support to the Administration foreign policy proposals. A hopeful sign for domestic legislation is the warning by Senator Robert A. Taft, chairman of the G.O.P. steering committee, that the Republican Party must support welfare legislation or pass into extinction.

There will be detailed exploration of foreign policy proposals when the E.C.A. and Atlantic Pact money bills come up for an OK, and the Truman domestic measures are sure to be altered considerably.

Whatever the final tally on his legislative program when his first four-year term as a duly elected President ends, Harry S. Truman has already won his niche in the Presidential Hall of Fame as the author of the Truman doctrine.

There is an "if" attached to this. He will earn his place in history books if the Truman doctrine establishes protracted peace. Basically, the Truman doctrine has sought preservation of the Western democracies against Russian domination. It is already being compared with the Monroe doctrine as a principle of lasting value in American foreign relations.

An important feature of this doctrine was the European Recovery Program. Congress has agreed to the President's recommendation for authorization of $5,500,000,000 for E.C.A. Backers resisted efforts in both House and Senate to cut down this total, but there is still talk of cutting these funds when actual appropriations come up for approval.

Another bold phase of the Truman foreign relations program is the North Atlantic Pact which in effect tells Communist Russia that the United States does not propose to sit idly by while the Reds overrun Europe.

There are indications of a "count the cost" state of mind among many Americans, but it does not seem possible that Congress could withhold financial implementation of the security pact.

The President is working overtime in his effort to bring his Democratic Congress back into line with the Administration and its policies. He has conferred often with Congressional leaders, has met the Congressional "freshmen," "dropped" in on the Senate on the anniversary of his original appointment as successor to Franklin Roosevelt.

Mr. Truman declares that his program is progressing satisfactorily and while this has had some aspects of "whistling in the dark" there are facts to support the view. While the rent control bill was not what he asked, it was something, and he had the grace to praise the measure.

The President, an extremely likable man personally, has been able to revive goodwill relations with Congress. How long that goodwill lasts remains to be seen.

•

RECESSION OR NOT?

America Wonders About Her Financial Future

THE tendency in the U.S. capital recently to "count the cost" reflects current uncertainty about the economic trend.

Private citizens have indicated this in their opposition to the large foreign aid commitments, and lawmakers in Congress reveal in their comments that they do not want to overstrain the national purse.

President Truman and his Council of Economic Advisers have had the altered economic climate impressed upon them by such actions as the statement by Senator Maybank, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, that the Administration would have to forget about its agricultural program and stabilization controls.

Congress has revealed in other ways that it is concerned about the mounting appropriations, which despite plans to economize are already at peak totals. And it is widely held that the national economy should not be burdened with higher taxes.

Democrats, of course, blame Republicans for cutting taxes during the 80th Congress, but restoration of that tax reduction would be a virtual drop in the bucket.

The spectre of a business setback has many Congressmen wondering if there will be "disinflation," a "recession" or a "mild depression." They want to know how far the present trend will go and whether unemployment rolls will continue to swell throughout the year.

The budget is already some two billion dollars out of balance and provision has yet to be made for military assistance to Europe. Also there is an item called Point Four of the President's Inauguration Day program, whereby the U.S. would undertake to provide "somehow" for backward nations to help them to help themselves.

Every phase of the Administration foreign program will be affected by any uncertainty over the domestic business situation. The future of the European Recovery Program, of the Atlantic Pact, of military assistance, and of the Point Four proposals, will depend on this Congressional state of mind, and the business outlook.

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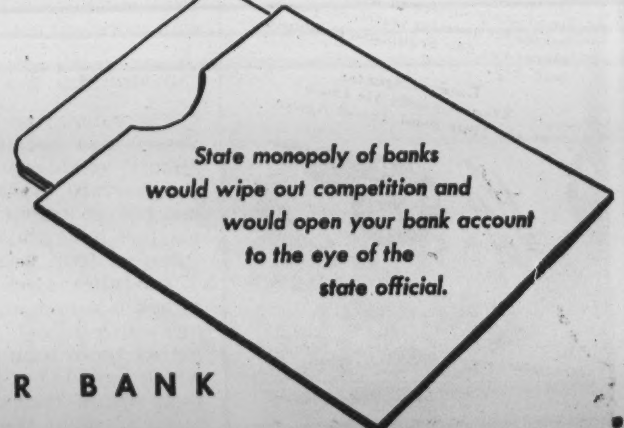
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SCIENCE FRONT

Scientists Now Turn To Theory Fat Person Is Undernourished

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE ROLE of fat in nutrition has been much neglected. The problem, like fat persons, lacks glamour. But the field is being re-opened, and scientists are finding that fats, in their action, may be as interesting as vitamins and hormones.

Fifty years ago we thought we knew all about fats. We learned how many calories an ounce of fat produced and calories explained everything. We knew that generous layers of fat were a sign we were well nourished, that fat in our bodies was like money in the bank, and that the more we had of both the better was our condition.

Today scientists are discovering we know very little about what fats do in the body and are planning on using radioactive isotopes to find out what goes on inside. They now hold the belief that in the majority of cases the fat person is not well nourished; on the contrary, his fat is a sign he is poorly nourished.

The opinion is gaining ground that the body is in much the same position as the housewife buying a steak. She wants a lean piece of meat, but she is forced to buy a steak which also contains great slabs of fat and a large chunk of bone, and she must take it all or nothing.

The body requires a certain number of calories to supply energy for the work we do, but to release this energy from food and to keep the body alive definite amounts of vitamins, minerals and other factors are required. These we get from food, and the body is forced to eat as much food as is necessary in order to obtain these essential factors.

Unconsumed Fat

If the essential factors are plentiful in the food we can be strong and well nourished by a small amount of food. If the essential factors are present in small amounts we must eat larger amounts of food to get the necessary amount of the vitamins and minerals. Thus the excess amount of food above caloric requirements goes into unconsumed fat. The fat thus becomes an indicator of the poor nutritional quality of the food.

Other internal situations, such as the failure of the body to produce an adequate amount of enzymes that are necessary for the digestion of vitamins and minerals, could produce the same result.

Dr. Clifford F. Gastineau and associates at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., interested in correcting either abnormally high or low weights, handled the case of a woman thirty years old, five feet four inches tall, who weighed forty-four pounds because she lost her appetite for food. Searching medical literature they found at the other extreme the well-studied case of a man 770 pounds and a less reliable record of one over 1,000 pounds.

For leanness and fatness (except in a few specialized situations) they used the same treatment—control of diet. They found, however, that both the excessively fat and excessively lean individuals create a mental situation so they also prescribed psychotherapy, they report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

A test of the theory that control of appetite alone would be sufficient to reduce weight was made by Dr. E. Philip Gelvin and Dr. Thomas H. McGavack, of New York Medical College. They treated a large group of over-fat patients on Welfare Island. They gave them pills of amphetamime sulphate, which reduces the appetite, and let the patients eat as much as they wished.

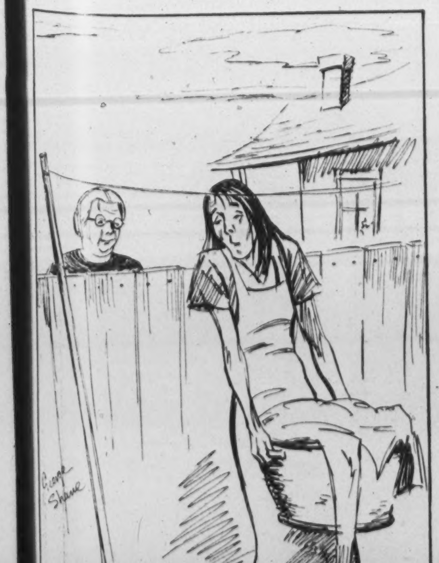
There was a sharp weight reduction during the first month, at the rate of from a quarter of a pound to two and a half pounds a week, but it tapered off quickly. At the end of six months a resistance point had been reached at which the amount of food eaten remained constant regardless of appetite, the doctors report in the *Medical Journal of the State of New York.*

Biochemists are supplying the new theories. Dr. Mary O. Amdur and associates at Cornell University have found that manganese in the diet will prevent excess deposits of fat in the liver.

Fats have been found to possess something resembling a vitamin action, reports Dr. B. T. Sheer and associates in the *Journal of Nutrition.* They found that the presence of a certain amount of fat in the diet is essential to the utilization by the body of other kinds of food. The same calories, minerals and vitamins, without fats, produced in experimental animals less growth and less reproduction than when some of the calories came from fats.

A high caloric fat diet is being used in an effective treatment of hyperthyroidism, which is already causing trouble by burning too many calories in the body. Dr. S. Loumas reports in the *Medical Record* that the fat globules in the blood stream absorb the excess thyroxine produced by the thyroid gland and keep it ineffective so it cannot reach and overstimulate other organs.

Other investigations show that fats can prevent skin disorders caused by a vitamin deficiency, and they can be used to nourish the body without interfering with a starvation diet used in treating epilepsy.



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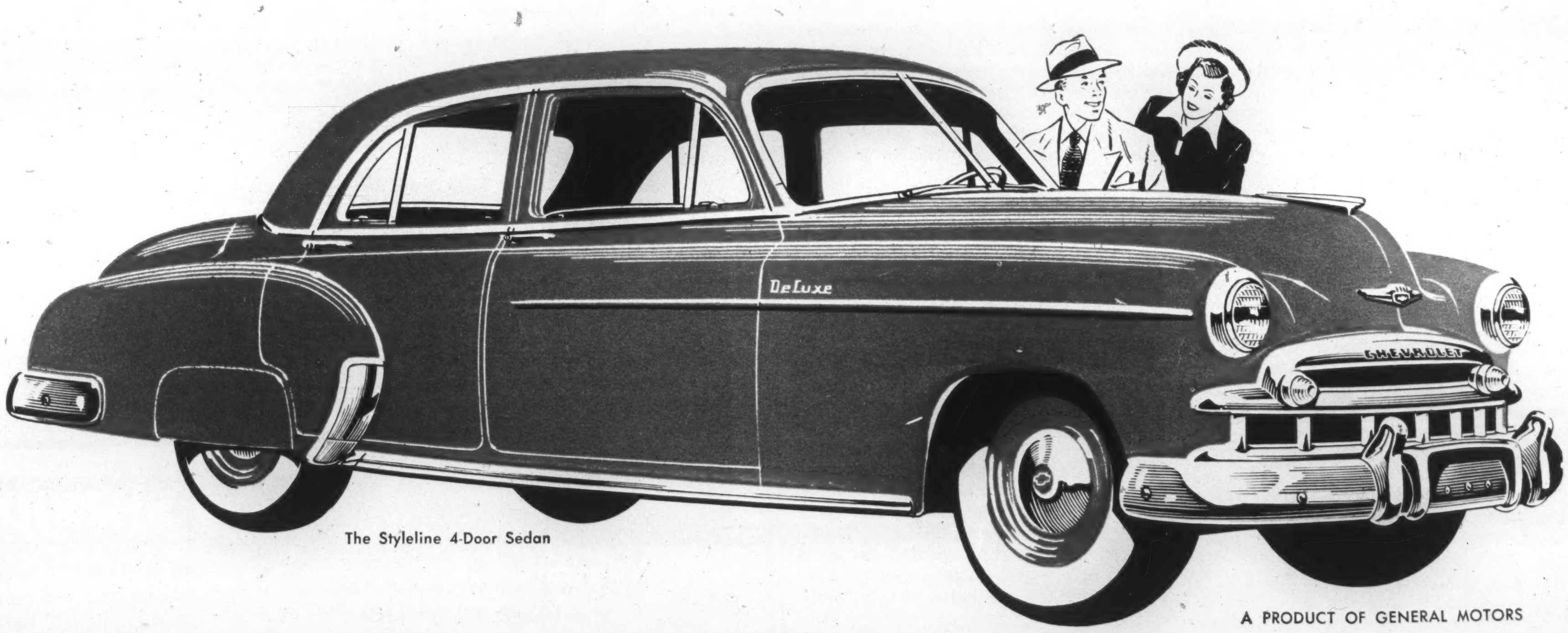

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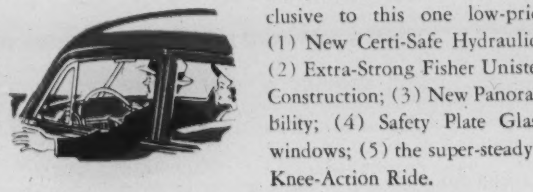

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THE WORLD TODAY

Berlin Blockade A Hidden Boon; Do We Want It Lifted Now?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT LOOKS as though the Soviets were going to lift the Berlin blockade. But let's take it easy over our "great victory." Before the cheers have died away we may find our progress in setting up a manageable West German state disrupted, German politics a hornet's nest, and Western Europe in dismay.

We can hardly expect the Soviets simply to admit that the blockade has failed due to the unexpected, magnificent achievement of the airlift, and that they are raising it because it is hurting them more than us. They will try, instead, to turn the blockade-lifting into a trump-card against our plans for a West German state safely integrated into Western Europe, and use it to regain the initiative in German affairs and in the diplomatic and propaganda struggle of the "cold peace"—which is what the cold war has turned into.

Surely the Soviets are intelligent enough to understand by now that the blockade — once the Americans and British had met and overcome it by the airlift—has been the greatest single help which the West has had since the war. It has pushed the Germans towards the West and undermined the Communist cause in Germany. It has pushed the Western nations into the Atlantic Pact, ensured the continuation of the Marshall Plan, and brought American air-power back to Europe. All of these developments have increased confidence, sped recovery and aided stability in Western Europe.

Become A Soviet Asset

But the Berlin airlift is a defensive effort on our part. It lies within Soviet power to make the move which will end the airlift, or at least remove the reason for it. *The very scale to which the airlift has been built up, has in a sense built up an asset for them in the power to end the blockade and upset all our plans in Western Germany* which have been based on it to a great extent.

If the reorganization of the Kremlin high command is due to a reassessment of the basic world situation and betokens a major shift in Soviet policy, then every indication of months past is that the new line is to be "peace." Stalin made a "peace" bid in February. "Peace Councils" have been organized throughout the western world — many of them in Canada. The Soviets made a big play of the recent "Peace" Congress in New York, and have made a far bigger play of the so-called "World Congress of the Partisans of Peace" now going on in Paris.

Germany being the biggest bone of contention between east and west, offers the scope for the most sensational "peace" offer. Being the most valuable prize sought by the Soviets in either Europe or Asia, one must assume that winning Germany would be the central aim of a new Soviet "peace" policy as it was of the post-war expansionist policy — which the Kremlin must now recognize has exhausted its possibilities for the present.

Their "Peace" Move

Here is the Soviet "peace" move over Germany, as I foresee it. Their Communists in Eastern and Western Germany have been set to work already to demand, not the lifting of the blockade, but "the resumption of trade between the Western and Easttern Zones,"—that is, the lifting of our counter-blockade. At a chosen moment the Soviets will announce that they are ready to lift the blockade of Berlin and agree to enter new Four-Power discussions, "in order to save Germany from the vicious and hypocritical partition policy of the Western powers, camouflaged under the plan to set up a West German state."

They may or may not make the blockade-lifting and the new discussions conditional on our abandonment of the plan for a West German state. But the effect will be in any case that the German politicians will abandon such a plan and seize on the opportunity of a reunited Germany. If we did not agree to a new Four-Power conference to work out an all-German settlement, the onus of keeping Germany divided would be cast on us, and few West German politicians, I believe, would care or dare to go ahead with our proposal for a West German state.

If we entered a conference, the Soviets would still stigmatize us as the "partitionists" and make themselves out to be the champions of German unity. They would also take on the role of striving for the peace of Europe as against "those who are organizing a new war." As convincing proof of this they would call for the withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany, within a period of six months to a year.

Switch to Nationalists

In so doing they would be giving up, for the time being, the hope of a Communist Germany. They would be switching to the alternative policy of making a deal with the "Eastern" school of generals, industrialists and diplomats which has been prominent in German politics and economics since Bismarck's day. Joseph C. Harsch, revisiting Germany for the *Christian Science Monitor*, points out significantly that these people have *not* been liquidated in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The use which the Soviets have made of one of their potential leaders, Field Marshal Paulus, the German commander at Stalingrad who is still maintained in a villa outside Moscow, has been noted for years. Another Stalingrad captive, General Mueller, commands the 300,000 "People's Police" of the Soviet zone, an organization of former German soldiers which could become the nucleus of a new German army.

The recent activity of still another "Easterner," Herr Nadolny, the pre-Hitler German ambassador to Moscow, in contacting high Western Zone politicians was closely followed. Those who were eager or willing to talk with him make a fairly imposing list, even under the restraint of the Western occupation.

These German leaders do not urge an "Eastern" policy through love of Russia, or gratitude towards her, and least of all through any inclination towards Communism. On the contrary, they do so basically because they believe in German superiority over the Russians and in German ability in the end to get the better of any deal with the Russians.

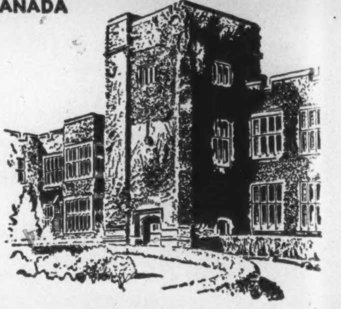
In the past they believed that the possibilities both for German trade and territorial expansion were more favorable in the east. They are probably not thinking much these days about the possibilities of a new conquest of eastern Europe. But they will be thinking of the lost areas of Germany, which only Russia and not the West, can return to them.

And there can be little doubt in their minds that *potentially there is a far greater market for German heavy industrial equipment, fine machinery, textiles and chemicals, in the vast half-developed territories of the Soviet bloc than in the highly-competitive Western world*, where they would always suspect the British of restricting their markets and shipping.

This is not pure theorizing. The Soviets are actively encouraging such German calculations. The S.E.D. (Communist) Party of the Soviet zone passed a resolution this week calling for a "far-reaching program to resume normal trade between Germany and the countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe" in the Soviet bloc.

And the German Communist leader Ullbricht published an article last week in a small Communist review saying that the amputation of Eastern Germany had been a policy of the Western Allies, with which Soviet Russia had "loyally" complied. Russia would have made border changes in Germany's favor before now, he asserted, had Germany gone democratic (i.e., Communist). Even failing this, he suggested the possibility that concessions would be made. People in his position do not do this sort of thing without orders.

Presumably the Russians satisfy their own normal concern over security from a reunited and recovered



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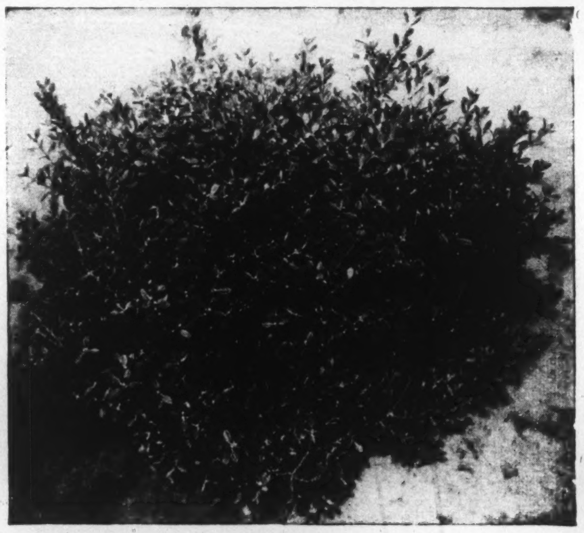

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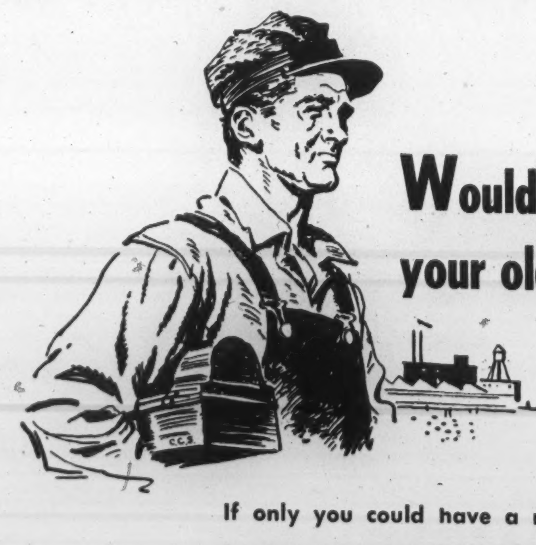

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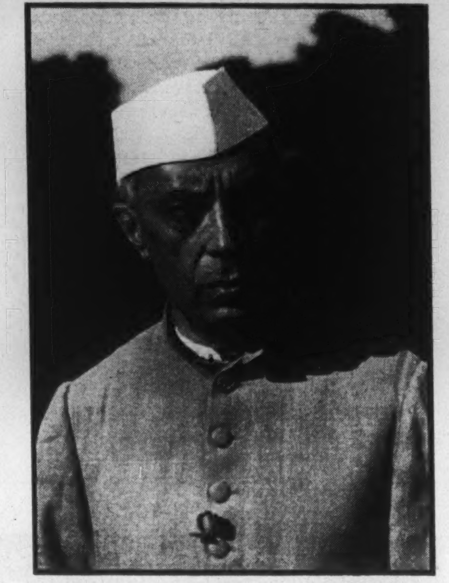
Germany by the calculation that they would have averted the greatest possible menace, a recovered Germany in alliance with Britain, and America; that without an alliance with the West a Germany smaller than that of 1941 cannot seriously threaten a Soviet Union which will be far more powerful than it was in 1941 by the time Germany has recovered, and be covered by the buffer states of the Soviet bloc; and that, once German trade has been aligned with the east, her policy will be to a certain extent held hostage.

The Western powers, for their part, do not want to reopen the whole German question at the present time. It is doubtful if they want to do it even to gain the retirement of Soviet troops from the Elbe to the borders of the U.S.S.R. For the price of getting Soviet troops out of Germany will be the removal of Western troops, and it is this screen of British and American troops which gives Western Europe such confidence as it has gained to go ahead with the tasks of recovery.

Only a handful of divisions are involved, but these commit the whole power and prestige of America and Britain, as the Berlin crisis displayed. And they would be withdrawn across the Channel and the Atlantic, while the Red Army merely withdrew behind the Vistula.



PANDIT NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, is key figure at current Commonwealth Conference, which is prepared to stretch traditional British methods of political compromise to the limit to find a formula that will allow an Indian Republic to remain member of a group linked chiefly by allegiance and ties to the Crown.

Even as concerns the Soviet menace alone such a withdrawal of American power would have a tremendous effect on the confidence of Western Europe. But a new all-German settlement, which could not be entirely to our liking if it were worked out in agreement with the Soviets, would add the unpredictable menace of a German revival—a German revival which we could not control, as we can the revival of a West German state under our occupation and integrated in the Marshall Plan and the Council of Europe.

The fact is that the breakdown of the Potsdam formula and the failure of previous Four-Power conferences to produce a settlement for a united Germany have left us with a more manageable German problem. Half or two-thirds of Germany (the Western zones comprise half the area of pre-war Germany, with two-thirds of the population) can be more safely controlled than a re-united, unoccupied Germany in a sharply divided Europe which will offer the German politicians opportunity to gain increasing elbow room and freedom of action by playing off West against East.

We don't really want an all-German settlement just now, because we don't want to give the Soviets a trouble-making place on the Ruhr Control Authority, as they would demand. We don't want to see key positions in a new German government handed to Communists; nor do we want to give Communist agitation free rein in Western Germany.

What We Don't Want

We don't want to see the economic recovery of Western Germany siphoned off to relieve the misery of the Eastern zone. We don't want to cut Germany out of the Marshall Plan, in which she occupies a vital place as a contributor of coal, steel and machinery. But we certainly would not agree to pour Marshall Plan materials into one side of Germany and see her finished products pumped out the other side to strengthen the Soviet bloc.

But can we possibly hope to convince the West German political leaders that what we consider best for us is also best for them, that their best policy for the present is to align two-thirds of their nation with the West and defer reunion with the remainder until some indefinite future time?

Were they convinced democrats, they might not hesitate to choose to go along with the free world as against the totalitarian. But we cannot count on this in the least, and must reckon that their strongest urge is to re-unite the severed parts of their nation, get the occupation troops out, and pursue a policy of regaining their former powerful position in Europe, and, hopefully, their lost territories in the east.

What we don't know—or at least what I don't know—is what effect Soviet policy in the Eastern zone and the demands which the Soviets have revealed in previous Four-Power conferences have had on the thinking of the German political leaders. How deep an impression on the masses has the recovery carried out under our auspices in the Western zones made when contrasted with the misery reported by a constant stream of refugees from the Eastern zone?

How deep an effect has the blockade of Berlin and the airlift had on German thinking? How ready are German Conservatives and Social Democrats to enter into a coalition government with Eastern Zone Communists? Are there many Germans who actually don't want to see the Western troops leave, still fearing that the whole country could be taken over by the Communists?

Here are many unknown factors. Yet if the Soviets are smart for once and give up their reparations claims, stand out boldly for the unity of Germany and the withdrawal of all occupation troops, and whisper to the Germans on the side that if they are good boys they may get some territory back in the east, I think we could be placed in a very difficult position in a new Four-Power conference.

By being put in the position of perpetuating the partition of Germany (even though it was the Soviets who cut off a quarter of Germany in the east, and insisted on separate occupation zones and broke the Potsdam Agreement by proceeding to make over their own zone into a separate Communist state) we could turn against us the 8 to 10 million refugees in Western Germany from the lost German territories in the east, the Berliners who would remain cut off from Western Germany, and all German nationalists who put the reunion of their divided nation before all else. We could find the West German politicians completely unwilling to proceed with our plan for a separate, democratic state tied to Western Europe.

Thus it is that an ostensible Soviet move for "peace" in Germany could serve their traditional policy of spreading confusion, and could disrupt much of the progress we have been making in Western Germany and Western Europe. But perhaps this is too dark a view. The Soviets may overplay their game, and spoil it. And it may prove that they come two or three years too late with their offer, and that all of Europe understands their real aims too well by now.

Had they made a plausible move for a settlement of Germany at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, and taken up Byrnes' offer of a 40-year treaty to prevent German re-armament, we would undoubtedly have accepted, and dreadful consequences might have flowed from it while the tide of Communism was still running strong in Europe.

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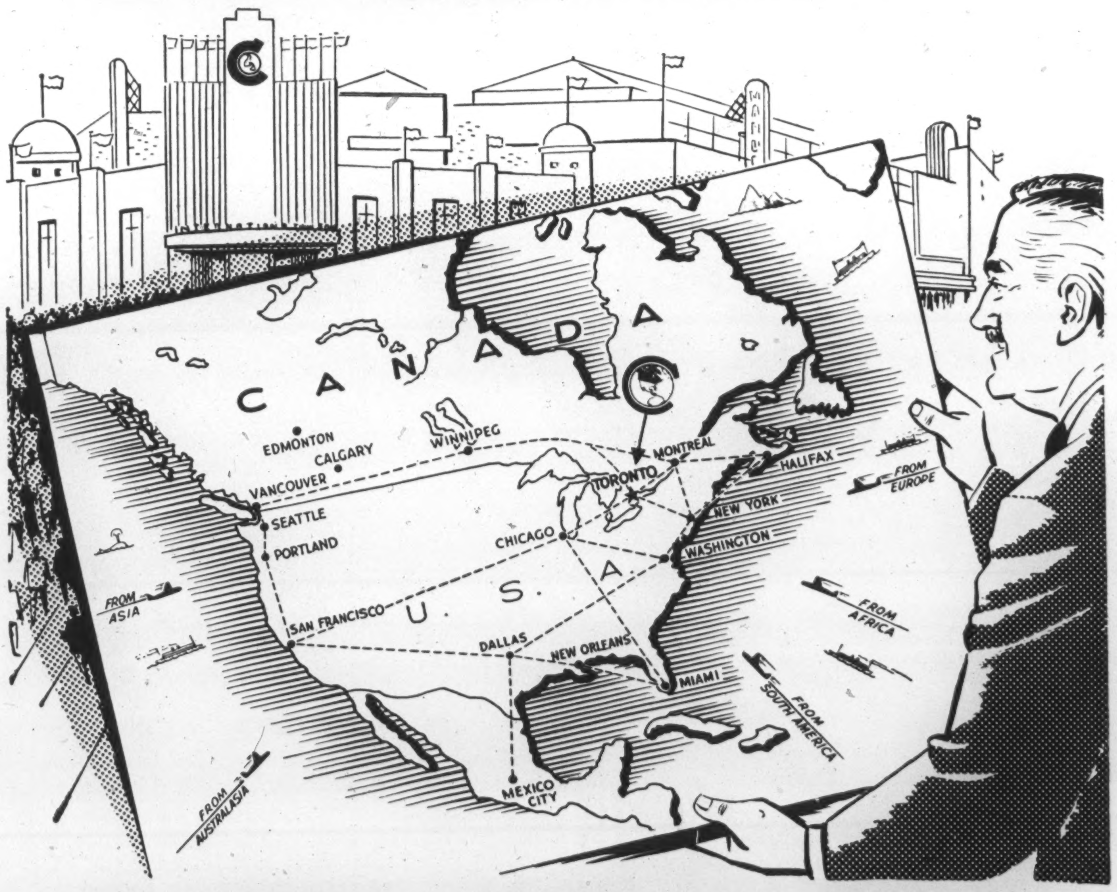

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Capricornia May Be Larder, Arsenal Of Democracy

By SIR MILES THOMAS

Plans for the suggested Capricorn Federation recently drawn up at Victoria Falls, Northern Rhodesia, are now being considered in London. Such a union would make it mutually beneficial to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to develop their huge resources of iron ore, copper and minerals.

Sir Miles Thomas, chairman-designate of B.O.A.C., was chairman of the conference at Victoria Falls and has for some time been advising the Southern Rhodesian government on industrial development.

THE full significance of the proposed Federation of the Central African territories is economic, not political. That is important. Southern and Northern Rhodesia have now arrived at a stage in their industrial and agronomic development when they must either combine commercially or become, in effect, competitors for capacity on an already overloaded transport system.

Nyasaland—partner, too, in the common port of entry at Beira, in Portuguese East Africa—also realizes that she stands to gain more by adopting a policy of friendly cooperation with her two neighbors than by remaining aloof.

It was this kind of realistic background that made the recent conference on Federation at Victoria Falls so impressively business-like and swift.

At the end of two days a *modus operandi* had been formulated. It was based boldly on the premise that it would be of little value to approach either the electorate of the territories concerned or the powers that sit in Whitehall before the sponsors of the plan had drawn it up in detail and submitted it for widespread criticism by leaders of thought in their own territories.

Both commercially and strategically this suggested Capricorn Federation is of great importance to the Commonwealth. The world is threatened with a shortage of iron ore. Rising demands for steel accentuate this shortage.

In Southern Rhodesia there is a vast body of iron ore that analyses at 50 per cent, as against 38 per cent for good average European and American deposits. There are coal deposits, near the surface, so that opencast mining on the American scale makes prices of $1.00 a ton a sober possibility. Chrome and asbestos and mica, all basic material for progress in this modern age, are there in abundance.

Transport

Transport is the constricting factor. The valuable copper that Northern Rhodesia possesses so bountifully cannot be processed unless rolling stock and coal from Southern Rhodesia are sent north to Broken Hill, N'dola and other centres in the copper belt, returning laden with the metal itself for shipment out of Beira. From Southern Rhodesia's viewpoint it would be far more profitable to use her indigenous coal and rail capacity to get the chrome and asbestos away to America. They are dollar earners.

Nyasaland, mainly agricultural, but with an expanding stake in mineral development, bids fair to benefit from the Federation by a settlement of native policy. One of the outstanding features of this conjoint consideration of federations is the sincere regard that is paid to the well-being of the native African. Differences in native policy have in the past led to an undesirable movement of migrants from one area to another. A few years ago there was a steady flow southwards from the equator, native laborers working their passage through the Rhodesias to the goldfields of the Union.

That flow is far less in evidence today: unsettled conditions in Natal, currency difficulties, and increasing stringency of labor conditions have indeed begun seasonally to reverse the flow. None the less it is vastly important that a unified native policy should be brought into being.

That was the vision of Cecil Rhodes. It is today the common aim of two dynamic leaders of political and economic thought in Central Africa—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, neat of phrase and figure, overcoming the disability of deafness with great concentration, and, in sharp contrast, Mr. Roy Welensky, ex-pugilist, ex-engine driver, a 280-lb. colossus who, however, is very nimble-footed politically. He is leader of the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly.

Historic Moment

Both these men are true friends of the native Africans. It was an historic moment when, at Victoria Falls, agreement was reached that Africans would not only be allowed to sit but would indeed be welcome in the Upper House that is envisaged as part of this new Federated State. The pattern of the Constitution will be based on that of Australia.

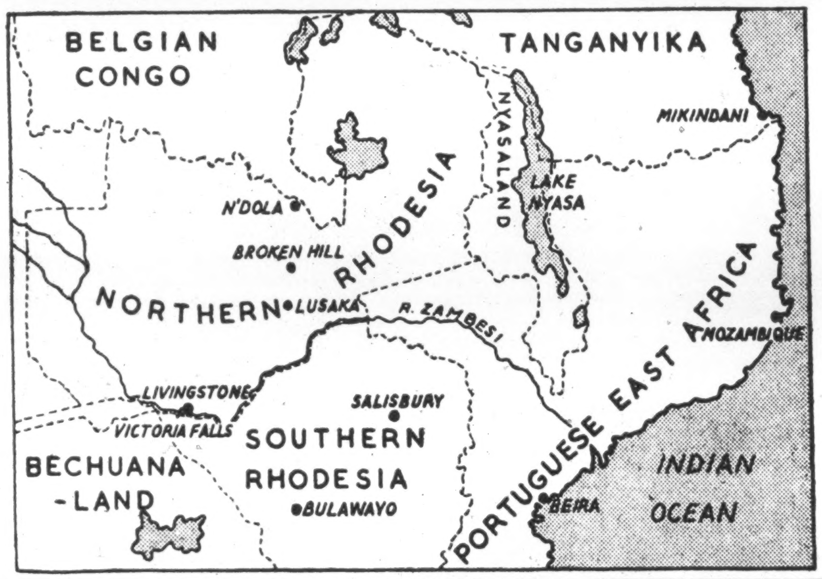
I find that representative public opinion welcomes the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Prosperous though the tobacco growers, the artisans, the property-owners may be, they realize that there is a world-wide economic stringency beginning: easy money has fled. Thinking men and women in Central Africa realize that their future well-being depends on two basic factors—transportation and proper utilization of native labor.

And these three States realize that jointly they will be in a better position to forward the claims for a rail and port outlet westwards to the Atlantic, and a rail link north-eastwards from the copper-belt across the top of Lake Nyasa and linking with the East African rail system and the much-advertised ground-nuts harbor at Mikindani—Port Peanut, as it is irreverently known.

These projects are too expensive by far for Capricorn Africa alone to contemplate—with railway costs today at about $80,000 a mile.

But no one who views the alignment of military potentials today in the light of modern weapon development can fail to appreciate the strategic necessity for a route capable of feeding heavy armaments from the Atlantic seaboard of Capricorn Africa and thence northward to Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda.

That is another reason why the economic virility and political far-sightedness of leaders in Central Africa are so stimulating today. Capricornia may well become a potential arsenal as well as a larder for democracy.



PRELUDE

THE bees are honey-bound and so
 am I.
All the vivid living world abrim with
 joy,
Joy in leaves praying with the wind,
In moss breathing humid praise,
In ferns curving about the altar of
 the earth,
And skies ablaze with light or gray
 with rain,
The cloud and burden of love.

The golden waving of corn glimpsing
 the frail fierce passion of poppies,
And the heavenly color of corn-flowers, true-blue,
Blazing my heart's law upon the arras of life,.
O, murmur of ripening, O, warmly
 wave and glow!

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Welfare Workers Shortage Creates National Crisis

By ANNE FROMER

Is the structure of welfare work in Canada crumbling? On the one hand, growing juvenile delinquency, broken homes, the care of the aged, illegitimacy and adoptions have created a crucial need for more welfare workers. Across the country today it is estimated that three qualified workers are needed for every one available.

On the other hand a level of welfare salaries lower than those paid many types of skilled labor, coupled with a standard of training only slightly less than that required for a doctor or lawyer, are driving trained personnel out of the profession and discouraging new recruits.

This article deals with the dilemma and suggests a solution. The author is a well known writer and editor whose articles have been featured in Canadian and U.S. publications.

IT has become almost tiresome to hear repeated the fact that delinquency — juvenile and adult — has reached an all-time high in Canadian community life.

The nation-wide statistics of problems in human behavior have taken up an almost respectable position in official publications beside wheat tonnages and foreign trade figures: "Since 1930 juvenile court cases have climbed from 8,000 to nearly 12,000; penal convictions are up from 275,000 to just under half a million; homes broken by divorce alone have jumped from 800 to 5,000; nearly twice as many illegitimate children are being born . . ."

But familiarity has not lessened the magnitude of the problem. It is an enduring nightmare to authorities in the town where, for example, the sons of three leading citizens are found by the night constable hacking at the general store safe; in the city which must double its budget to care for children made public charges by irresponsible parents.

"What can be done about it?" has become one of the most discussed questions of the day. Such discussions, on almost all levels, are apt to blame the failure of social service workers to "do something about it."

Is the indictment justified? It is true that social service is the one profession especially trained to cope with today's crisis. It is also true that social service workers, as a national group, have not stemmed the increasing toll of social casualties.

Why Have They Failed?

Why have they failed? They have failed and are failing for precisely the same reasons the Canadian troops failed at Hong Kong; insufficient numbers, little hope of reinforcements, inadequate resources. The fact is that Canada today is trying to handle the biggest human problem in its history with one-third the minimum personnel needed. Worse, these overburdened workers are being paid less than the minimum requirements for decent living—after a training only a little less-specialized than that which a doctor or lawyer receives.

The authorities responsible for the nation's social service force cannot plead that a sudden emergency has caught them unawares. The comparisons with the year 1930 cited above were not chosen at random—it was in 1930 that Dr. Charlotte Whitton, the noted Canadian sociologist, warned a convention of social service leaders: "The whole structure of modern social work in Canada and its expansion and development are doomed unless adequate and suitable personnel can be guaranteed to the agencies."

The structure has never quite reached the point of collapse (although the supply of "suitable personnel" has continued to lag far behind the need), largely because people who become social workers are a peculiar type willing to endure personal hardships greater than most other groups of workers would bear without protests. Of the hardships, Dr. Albert Rose, research director of the Community Chest and Welfare Council of Greater Toronto, has commented bluntly:

"The personal case histories of Canadian welfare workers read like the records they prepare in field work on clients' problems. They literally cannot afford to become social workers at the professional level, and meet postwar costs of maintaining a family."

Ironically, the cause of the social worker's plight with its consequent effect on Canada's social services is not an overall lack of money for this type of work. On the contrary, Hon. Paul Martin, Federal Minister of Health, recently pointed out that this year public welfare expenditures by Dominion, provincial and municipal governments would amount to nearly $850,000,000 or 56 times more than was spent in 1913. In addition non-government chests and funds would spend $30,000,000, or twice as much as was devoted to public welfare by all governments as recently as 25 years ago.

This is a wonderful expansion of man's humanity to man. But little of this close-to-billion-dollar budget is spent on the small group of men and women who do the real work of implementing this magnificent program.

Strange Fact

Dr. Rose noting the strange fact that "the membership of a profession in great demand and short supply is unable to translate that demand-supply situation to achieve a substantially higher price for the services of large numbers of its membership. "presents this salary picture:

"At the present time in Toronto a fully trained professional case worker or social group worker, following five to six years of university work, but without agency experience other than field work, may expect to receive a minimum of $1,900 per annum, provided, of course, that demand is effective. Newly graduated professionals with some experience have recently received as high as $3.000 per year on graduation. These figures compare with the present average remuneration of private chest-supported agencies in Toronto of about $1,790. The average number of years of experience in social work for this latter group, when considered nearly a year ago, exceeded eight years. . . There is much evidence to support the contention that the salary picture, as far as private agencies are concerned, is no better elsewhere in Canada, and is often worse."

Since then, most workers have received increases of $150 to $200 per year; but the fact remains that the best the *average* university trained, fully experienced social worker can expect is around $2,000 a year.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that persons who have devoted their lives to social work will in the end themselves require social service. "Many agencies know of this paradoxical situation in their own organizations," states R. E. G. Davis, executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, "and I need only point to one actual example to cover scores, perhaps hundreds, more":

"Miss Shaw Will Know"

Miss Shaw is 58 years old now, and has been in social work for 27 years. She graduated in one of the early classes of the Toronto School of Social work but took her first job, and has remained, in a small Ontario city. She has been with the agency so long that she practically runs it, although she has never been made an executive. "Miss Shaw will know," is the reaction of her fellow workers whenever a problem arises. The director feels safe during trips away from the office because "Miss Shaw will hold the fort."

Her starting salary of $75 has gradually increased to $225 a month. "Not bad for an elderly spinster," her friends say. But those who know her circumstances realize that all is not well with Miss Shaw. She has been the sole support of an ailing mother for 15 years. She has been able to save practically no money.

Lately Miss Shaw has begun to tire. She would like to retire, but cannot. Inevitably when the time comes that Miss Shaw can work no longer she and her mother will need the help of the agency she served so faithfully for three decades or more.

It is understandable that jobs like Miss Shaw's requiring a university degree and two years of post-graduate study at an accredited school of social science are not attracting new workers of the caliber needed—or of any caliber; that social work leaders repeatedly have the discouraging experience of seeing fine, "dedicated" young people enter the profession and then quit it for some less worthy job that pays a living wage; that, half a generation after Dr. Whitton's warning, Miss Dorothy King of McGill's school of social work had to repeat to a national welfare conference: "To get social workers, and having gotten them, to keep them, is still our basic concern."

Last year the Canadian Association of Social Workers conducted a partial survey to get some idea of the actual shortage of social workers. It found openings—and need—for 910 professionals. To fill these jobs there were 437 students enrolled in schools of social science. But even that more than two-to-one relation of demand to supply did not tell the full story. The survey covered only fairly large communities where social service jobs are less unattractive, and the association concluded that "the real shortage is probably greater than indicated." *It is likely that for every social worker available in Canada there are three jobs crying to be filled.*

The effect of this shortage is felt by every Canadian family which actually or potentially is in need of social services.

Monthly Case Load

For example, it is generally accepted in the profession that a social worker can do an efficient job with a monthly case load of 35 to 45 depending on the type of cases being dealt with. But Dr. Rose reports that among community chest-supported agencies in Toronto, workers were looking after as many as 219 cases. The average social worker was loaded with 83 cases a month.

The dual result is that conscientious workers literally work like horses — and still cannot do a satisfactory job. Or if the worker insists that her performance must be perfect she can accomplish that only at serious cost to her own health. The Welfare council cites the case of one such worker:

Soon after Miss Mary Dale graduated from social school and got a job as child care supervisor, her friends believed she had gone on a strict diet so alarmingly did she lose weight. She was dieting, all right, but not voluntarily. Under her care were nearly 100 children, wards of her agency boarded out in foster homes, and Miss Dale believed that to do a good job she had to get to know all the children personally. As a result, on visiting days, she started out early with a sandwich, visited until it was too late for the next child to be out of bed, and then went home to her boarding house dead tired. Through the kindness of her landlady there would be a glass of milk and a piece of cake in her room. That is Miss Dale's program two or three days a week. Its effect on her is harmful, even dangerous—but that does not alter the fact that those 100 children must be supervised.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the dilemma which faces social service is the ease with which it could be solved. Any employer of organized labor would consider himself extremely fortunate if he faced only such demands as the social workers make in a low, almost apologetic voice.

They ask only a salary scale which will enable them to continue their chosen work without the distraction of pressing personal economic problems. This means increased giving to agency funds, through community chests, by the public; or increased government grants for the implementation, on the "human level," of their own welfare programs.

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PORTS OF CALL

Sun Bath To Skis In 20 Minutes And Cedars Of Lebanon As Well

By CLAYTON RIVERS

A NEW playground for travellers is easily accessible with the recently stepped up air service to the Middle East. Long well known to cosmopolitan Europeans the beauties and attractions of Lebanon, stretched along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, are only 28 flight hours from New York City.

This tiny country, rich in tradition and color, offers year-round bathing in the warm, blue *Mare Nostrum,* casinos, cabarets, excellent hotels and restaurants, mineral springs, mountains, Roman and Greek ruins, Crusaders' castles, skiing, hunting and auto road-racing.

In fact, so universal are the attractions of this little country that the sports-minded citizen tells you that in the morning he swims in the Mediterranean, jumps into his low-slung European racing-type car and is skiing in the Lebanese Alps 20 minutes later under the famed Cedars of Lebanon.

Mandated under the French until the end of World War II, Lebanon's capital is Beirut. Here, in what has been described as the "Riviera of the Middle East," the traveller finds a pleasing blend of Christian and Arabic culture. Military geniuses from Alexander the Great, Saladin to Charles de Gaulle have exerted influence, political and cultural, over this country and its people. In the business houses, hotels, shops and restaurants English is spoken as freely as French and Arabic.

Beirut offers the finest in hotels and restaurants, comparable to the best in Europe, at prices less than the North American traveller is accustomed to pay. The excellent Hotel St. Georges and the Normandie have rates of $6.00 to $7.50 per day, with bath. Meals are proportionately reasonable.

It is suggested by the Lebanese Department of Tourism that reservations be made in advance.

For dining in local restaurants Beirut boasts of the Lucullus, Jeanne D'Arc, Kit-Kat, Lido and Mansour. Menus are varied—oriental and European—and impressive in culinary delights. Beef and fish are well-prepared and expertly served. Being on the water, Beirut is proud of its fish dishes. Especially delightful are the varied shrimp recipes.

The tasty Lebanese bread, crusty like its French and Italian relatives, is available in unlimited quantities, as is local wine. For the most part the vineyards in Lebanon belong to religious orders, and the wine is sold to restaurants and hotels. The wine here is a little thinner in body than claret, and has the slight bite of Chianti. Local connoisseurs prefer the red variety.

You can eat three excellent meals a day for about five dollars per person without tips. Tips—the customary 10 per cent—usually are added to the bills but it is an accepted practice to leave an extra tip in hotels and restaurants of another 10 per cent.

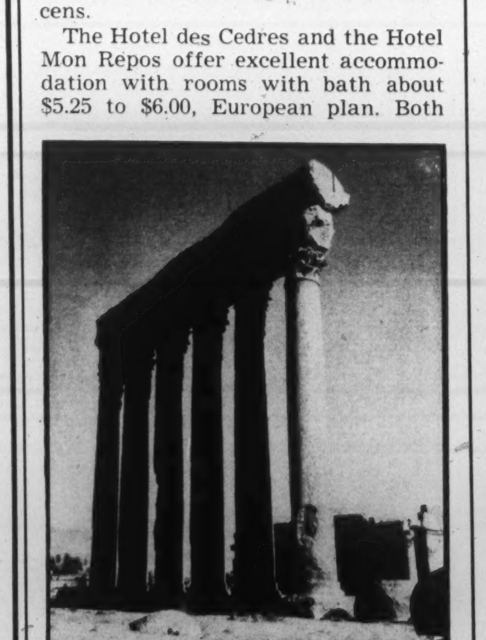
The mountains of Lebanon rising amphitheater-like around Beirut reach elevations ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. It is in these areas that the Lebanese have the summer resorts, casinos and the recreational spots, all connected with excellent auto roads through interesting country. Typical of these attractive summer areas is Sofar, on the hills overlooking the Mediterranean, where in addition to many beautiful, private villas are several top-flight hotels such as the Grande Hotel Casino Sofar.

Baalbek, famous for its archeological ruins, where the Phoenicians erected a temple to their god, Baal, is about 40 miles inland. Here among ruins, representing the finest in Grecian and Roman sculpture, is located the Palmyra Hotel, where one can obtain a room from $5.25 to $6.15.

Focal point of those who like skiing—you can ski in Lebanon nine months of the year—are the Cedars of Biblical song and story. Here among snow-covered slopes is the cluster of Cedars, many thirty feet in circumference, reminding visitors that it was from this region that Solomon cut his timber for the Temple at Jerusalem, Romans sought wood for their galleys and Crusaders felled trees for defences against the Saracens.

The Hotel des Cedres and the Hotel Mon Repos offer excellent accommodation with rooms with bath about $5.25 to $6.00, European plan. Both establishments are open the year around. Houses can be rented, with or without furniture, for the summer season.

Beirut is about 60 miles away from Damascus, aerial crossroads between Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Good auto transportation to Beirut is readily available, as is airplane service from Damascus' Mezze airport.



—*Photo courtesy Pan American World Airways*

TEMPLE OF THE SUN. Located about two hours from Beirut are these classic carved stone columns which tower 65 feet above pre-Christian ruins at Baalbek in Syria.

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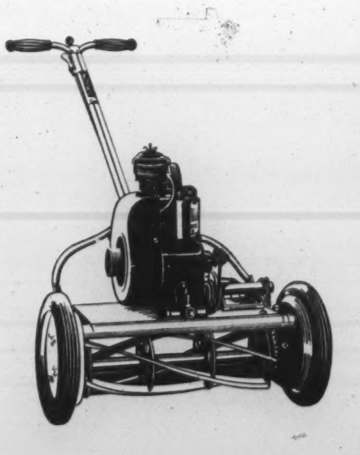

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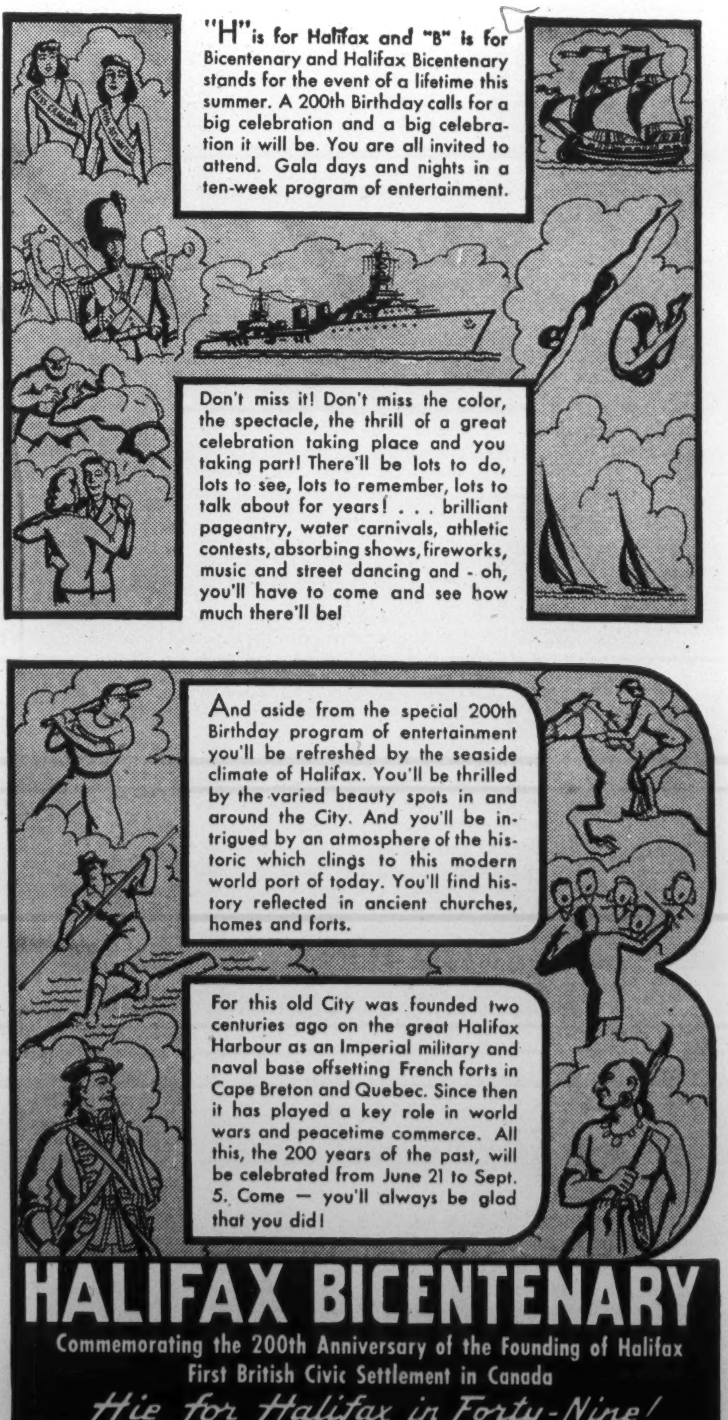

"H" is for Halifax and "B" is for Bicentenary and Halifax Bicentenary stands for the event of a lifetime this summer. A 200th Birthday calls for a big celebration and a big celebration it will be. You are all invited to attend. Gala days and nights in a ten-week program of entertainment.

Don't miss it! Don't miss the color, the spectacle, the thrill of a great celebration taking place and you taking part! There'll be lots to do, lots to see, lots to remember, lots to talk about for years! . . . brilliant pageantry, water carnivals, athletic contests, absorbing shows, fireworks, music and street dancing and - oh, you'll have to come and see how much there'll be!

And aside from the special 200th Birthday program of entertainment you'll be refreshed by the seaside climate of Halifax. You'll be thrilled by the varied beauty spots in and around the City. And you'll be intrigued by an atmosphere of the historic which clings to this modern world port of today. You'll find history reflected in ancient churches, homes and forts.

For this old City was founded two centuries ago on the great Halifax Harbour as an Imperial military and naval base offsetting French forts in Cape Breton and Quebec. Since then it has played a key role in world wars and peacetime commerce. All this, the 200 years of the past, will be celebrated from June 21 to Sept. 5. Come — you'll always be glad that you did!

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Even Tennyson Pinched Pennies Just Like Other Poor Poets

WITHOUT prejudice to Mr. McCourt's thesis that poets should not be pensioned (S.N. April 12), I should like to enter a demurrer on behalf of Tennyson, whom he cites as a poet who (a) did not need a pension and (b) was pensioned because he was respectable.

Mr. McCourt says that when Maud was invited to come into the garden, everyone knew that she was perfectly safe. As a matter of fact, Maud was about as far from being "safe" as if her destination had been the Kasbah. The gentleman who extends the invitation to her is in an advanced stage of paranoia and is locked up, raving, soon after; when they go into the garden, "The fires of hell and of hate" break out, as Tennyson puts it; and the upshot is that when Maud's brother, quite understandably, tries to separate them, the squirrely young man murders him. What, in general, the powers that were thought of the moral soundness of Tennyson's early poetry can be found in the files of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review*. It was not complimentary.

As for Tennyson's not needing the Laureate's stipend, the statement is true only in the sense that it was too small to be really "needed" by anyone. Tennyson's total assets a few months before, when he was married —after an engagement which, because of penury, had lasted, on and off, for fourteen years—seem to have been an advance of £300 cash that he had wangled from his publisher and the pension of £200 a year that Peel had given him.

It is this earlier pension that Mr. McCourt should investigate. At the age of 33, Tennyson, the most promising of the younger poets found himself penniless. In a desperate attempt to raise his tiny income to a point where he could afford to get married, he had sunk the small capital in a wildcat promotion scheme and had lost it all. His financial prospects in 1842 were as dubious as those of Chatterton or Francis Thompson, and there is no reason to be sure that Tennyson, a morose, neurotic, and easily discouraged individual, would not have ended like those two sacrifices on the altar of poetric free enterprise. It was at this point that Tennyson's friends began to fight for a state pension for him.

True, after about 1850, Tennyson's poetry began to sell; but if he had not had Peel's pension to tide him over in the 1840's it is difficult to say what would have happened to him. It may be that Mr. McCourt's thesis is, in general, right; but Tennyson seems to be an exception to it rather than a proof of it.

Saskatoon, Sask. D. J. GREENE

"Reverend"

WE NOTE with chagrin the truth of "About the Reverends" (S.N., March 15.) but please remember the Episcopal Church, which regards itself as a branch of the great Anglican Communion, is right with you in your campaign and does its best to instruct and even *insist*, as to newspaper men and to teachers, that the article and the Christian name precede the term "Reverend".

DELA MORE CAMPBELL
New York, N.Y.

Economics of Bread

THAT was a particularly keen "Washington Letter" in the April 19 issue in which Jay Miller gives rural chapter and urban verse as to why "Congress Wonders If Farm Plan Makes Uncle Sam a Groceryman".

With Uncle Sam a *de facto* "groceryman" for many hard-pressed nations, for the present and likewise for some time to come, I see no reason why this gigantic subsidy machine should not operate reasonably well for, say, a five-year period—until the nations get back into their food-production stride; permitting "influences of supply and demand" to regulate day by day markets within the United States—so long as foreign food tonnage is not permitted to flow in, and so long as off-shore markets remain hungry for American food? Under such conditions, of course, the "influences of supply and demand" would play a modest and manageable role, *i.e.* until the next cycle of unfavorable weather delivers its lethal one-two to the supply?

Meanwhile, I figure it a revealing straw in the wind to learn that, while wheat does not come under the above "plan", if the prospective 1949 bumper yield materializes, an acreage-control technique is being readied, under which 15,000,000 acres will be slashed from today's breadgrain area. Stabilizing supply is easier planned than done?

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THE BOOKSHELF
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A Successful Canadian First Novel Is Also First About The Navy

By MALCOLM NELLES

STORM BELOW—by Hugh Garner—*Collins*—$3.00.

A NUMBER of books about the Canadian Navy have appeared since the war, notably Lieutenant-Commander Sclater's history of the destroyer *Haida*, E. J. Pratt's narrative poem "Behind the Log," and William Pugsley's two books of reminiscence. "Storm Below" is the first novel about the Navy to appear, and it is also the author's first novel.

This book is about the Flower Class corvette *Riverford*, which might have been any of those on convoy duty between Londonderry and St. John's in the winter of 1943, which is the time of the story. The accidental death of a newly-joined ordinary seaman on his first trip touches off an ugly mood in the ship's company which steadily worsens. The captain decides to carry the body to port for burial and runs foul of the sailors' superstition that it is bad luck to carry a corpse.

There is no central character, unless it is the ship's company as a whole. The close life of a small escort vessel at sea in wartime gives the ship's company a personality of its own. Thus there were happy ships and others which were not so happy. *Riverford* was a happy ship gone wrong. The deterioration of the ship's spirit is the theme of "Storm Below." It is skilfully handled, but one has to take the author's word for it that she was a happy ship before the death.

The captain has a logical explanation for the way things start to go awry. He believes that the body is an unconscious reminder of all the things that might happen to the ship before she gets to the port where she is to refit and where her crew will go on long leave: hence the psychological tension which is built up among the ship's company. After the body is buried ashore, unexpected orders are received to proceed to sea again to the support of another convoy. One would think that nothing would be better calculated to complete the disintegration of morale than the postponement of a refit and long leave. However, once the body is disposed of there is an immediate improvement in the ship's spirit which not even the prospect of another job can damp.

Mr. Garner capably suggests the tenseness of the ship's company, a sense of strain which is broken by a succession of clashes between its members. He manages to deal with a large number of characters without being spotty in his treatment of incident. His handling of the visit at sea of a naval surgeon from the senior officer's ship shows the author to be deft and discerning in the role of observer. He also displays a handy turn of phrase in descriptive passages and a selective choice of detail. On the other hand he has an unfortunate fondness for the ornate word which occasionally mars his otherwise straightforward sytle. He is a little careless about details, too, and this detracts from the impression he gives of familiarity with the subject.

Hugh Garner is a Toronto man who has knocked around a good deal, according to the biographical note added to the story. If "Storm Below" receives the attention it deserves he may produce other novels drawn from his varied experiences.

HUGH GARNER

Looking Backward

By ROBERT AYRE

THE OLD BEAUTY AND OTHERS—by Willa Cather—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

IN her last stories, as in so much of her work, Willa Cather looks wistfully back on the past. "The Best Years" were the years of childhood, of simplicity and natural goodness and the honest, hard-working American way of life in her native Nebraska. "The Old Beauty" belongs to the wider, sophisticated world.

The death of Gabrielle Longstreet, in Aix-les-Bains, was "more than the death of an individual. To him her name would recall a society whose manners, dress, conventions, loyalties, codes of honor, were different from anything existing in the world today." The physical shock, a motor accident, which resulted in Gabrielle's death, was not as important to her as the shock of the dirty white breeches worn by the vulgar female tourists whose brash incompetence caused the accident. Pure Americanism is a virtue in this story as in "The Best Years," but here it takes the form of snobbery. The man who insulted Gabrielle in New York years ago should have been a gentleman because he was a banker, received in the best houses, but it was really too much to expect him to be a gentleman, for he was an immigrant who did not "belong." Gabrielle, not an American herself, was betrayed by the heterogeneity of New York.

Out of place in the homespun chronicle of "The Best Years," a dash of satire would have helped "The Old Beauty." Satire was not Miss Cather's way, however. The things she valued she took quite seriously and treated in a style ingenuous and sedate. These two stories seemed to me like drafts rather than finished works and, while they stirred up a little sympathy, I did not find them very convincing. It is all very well to leave something to the imagination but I did not feel that the famous beauty was all she was supposed to have been.

There is more bite in the shortest story of the three, "Before Breakfast," which concerns a successful businessman who came up the hard way and is disappointed in his ambitious, fashionable wife and his sons, as cold as ice, who had never lived, who had never ran after the ball, but were so clever that they just reached out and took it.

Barsetshire Revisited

By JEAN ROWSELL

LOVE AMONG THE RUINS—by Angela Thirkell—*Musson*—$2.75.

NO DOUBT it has been remarked, exclaimed upon, lauded or condemned again and again as each of Mrs. Thirkell's Barsetshire novels has appeared, but this reviewer cannot resist an additional gasp of astonishment at the audacity of their conception. For another writer to appropriate the sacred precincts of Anthony Trollope's cathedral city of Barchester and its encircling counties passes all belief, and yet Angela Thirkell has done exactly that and with a great measure of success. She has simply refused to accept the dictum of 1867 when Mr. Trollope published "The Last Chronicle of Barset" and has gone on serenely with the meticulous social history begun by him over ninety years ago.

In "Love Among the Ruins" Mrs. Thirkell sets her chronicle in the immediate present when "the blight of peace" is heavy over Barsetshire and every right-thinking person in the county blames it on the Labor Government—known, quite simply, as Them. It is Their fault that the old Barset families live in a corner of their big houses, that they cannot give a proper dinner-party with "eight courses and the right wines", that they cannot afford to give their land adequate care, nor hope to provide comfortably for their sons and daughters.

It is Their mismanagement that accounts for dishes like this one that Richard Tebben, just home from Sweden, had to have explained to him by his mother. "Just one of our little peace-time makeshifts," said Mrs. Tebben gaily. "A bit of spam left over from a tin sent by that kind American friend of your father's with some of last night's macaroni cheese and a few nasturtium pods. Oh, and the end of a bottle of Worcester sauce that I found on the top shelf of the larder!" Indeed, the horrors of peace are the underlying theme of this book, the ruins amongst which the very gently told love story runs its rather uneventful course.

Not that Mrs. Thirkell has written a lament. "Love Among the Ruins" throngs with charming people pursuing the even tenor of their way—possibly a few too many people and too even a way—and if the older ones especially remember past glories with nostalgia, there is not the least suggestion of despair. These are the Thornes, the Pomfrets, the Crawleys, the Grantleys, the Greshams, and a few unconnected outsiders like the Deans (who will probably be accepted as county in the next generation) and the newcomer that Francis Brandon married—"An enchanting widow it is true and she was making a charming wife and getting on like a house on fire with her mother-in-law but she was not Barsetshire."

Somehow, in Mrs. Thirkell's delightful gossip we do not feel the tongue in the cheek, her Barset is real and loveable to a degree, her gentle satire is a constant pleasure but she is not Trollope. Nowhere in her domain do we find anyone to hold a candle to the incomparable Mrs. Proudie, or the despicable Mr. Slope, whose sins Mr. Trollope so joyfully discovers for us; nothing approaches the bitterness of the battle for preferment that rages in "Barchester Towers." Mrs. Thirkell's satire is kindly, Mr. Trollope's is deadly—is it too strong an indictment of human nature to point out that Mr. Trollope's makes for more memorable character drawing and is far more entertaining?

The fact remains, however, that "Love Among the Ruins" rings very true to human nature and presents an unvarnished picture of English country life today and that those who cherish their Trollope will enjoy rather than resent Angela Thirkell's incursion into their beloved Barsetshire.

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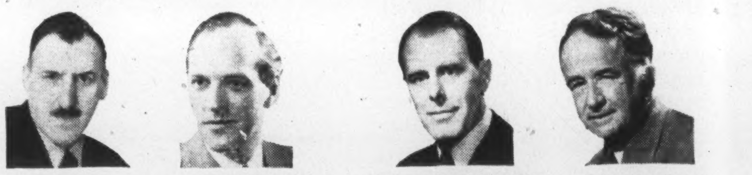
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DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

Very Much "Religious" Bigotry And Very Little Christianity

BY JOHN PAUL

BRIDIE STEEN—by Anne Crone—*Saunders*—$3.50.

IN A novel of religious conflict the heart of the matter may be just as familiar to the reader as it is to the writer, but the latter, who must observe the basic structure of storytelling, holds it back until its delivery within the climax. How competently that hold-back is achieved is one of the factors that chiefly determine the interest of such a book as this. The other is how satisfying to the reader is the author's own concept of the conflict. On the first count, which is mainly literary, Miss Crone in her first novel could have done better. On the second, both Catholic and Protestant may well applaud her.

Miss Crone pits a young Irish orphan, brought up as a Catholic amid primitive surroundings of Northern Ireland's border county Fermanagh, against the emotional conflict of being restored to the house of her grandmother, a domineering old Protestant lady of means, of falling in love with another Protestant, and of trying to make her religious upbringing square with the circumstances. The climax is an inevitable one: after a period of first-love ecstasy, strangely mixed with a compromise of and backsliding from her faith to please her grandmother as she lies on her deathbed, a mystical experience and a return to her faith. The traumatic effects of the return bring tragedy.

But actually it is not the climax we are interested in; it is the devices—literary, philosophical, psychological—that are employed in holding it back—or in building it up.

In an introduction to the novel, Lord Dunsany says, among other words of praise, that it is "one of the great novels of our time" and states that Miss Crone has done for Fermanagh what Dickens did for Kent, Kipling for Sussex, Hardy for Dorset, etc. The first claim is open to wide question, while the second is probably a just one. The atmosphere of Fermanagh — a Celtic anomaly of rawness and tenderness in Irish nature—grows by accretion. For each little mention of the bog, the lough, the faces of the dour inhabitants, the rhododendrons and the mists brings a brooding Wuthering Heights quality. But it is overdone. It sometimes becomes as thick as the turf which the farmers cut, and Miss Crone's somewhat quaint, frequently stodgy prose unnecessarily weighs it down. In her next novel she will probably be able to make background less contrived a part of the story — with a swifter, defter brushing in of those essential details.

Show, Not Tell

Similarly, characters, both majors like Bridie, her grandmother, and cousin William Henry Musgrave, and minors like Bridie's near-fanatical Aunt Rose Anne, the demented hired man Davy, and the plump, well-to-do shopkeeper's daughter Miss Park, are reported with a tenseness without the reader having to find out anything for himself. In her next book Miss Crone should try a little more of *showing* what makes a character tick rather than *telling*. To read that a man clenches his fist, bites his lip and gets flushed is enough to decide he's mad. And a reader becomes restive with further elaborating by an author attempting to track the labyrinthine processes of the emotion.

Nothwithstanding these literary faults, there is great merit in the book for the way the emotional conflict is handled. For one thing, one cannot tell whether Miss Crone herself is a Catholic or Protestant, so objective is her view of the acid work of bigotry upon otherwise intelligent, gentle and loving humans. (Incidentally, tragedy is the only objective ending probable in 1948.)

Sure and the curtain speech, made by William Henry over the body of his beloved Bridie after she has been hauled out of a bog hole, is a corny steal from "This was the noblest Roman of them all" right out of "Julius Caesar." But the distraught William speaks to good point: "Cursed be our religion! We fight about God and we have never known Him! We are poor mockeries of men with little jealous minds . . . In her heart she was whole, in her heart she loved God, who is here above all our senseless differences . . . . God Himself should smite us!"

There is no theological erudition in Miss Crone's attitude to religious hatred. Bigotry is brought right out into the open in terms as mean as the grandmother not wanting her granddaughter to say her prayers with her beads, of hating, to the point of inducing illness, the idea that after all these years one of the Musgrave clan was a Catholic, although she herself didn't go to church and had little use for the minister. And the bigotry works on both sides as the fatal curses of Catholic Aunt Rose Anne all too well demonstrate. The author's manipulating of the issue shows spiritual generosity and mental strength. It is too bad that the literary frame of her story had not been a little less wobbly.

Sense of Humor?

By EDWARD EARL

STRANGE ENDS AND DISCOVERIES—by Laurence Housman — *Clarke, Irwin* — $2.25.

YOUR reception of this book definitely depends on your attitude toward religion. If, like the author, you believe that God has a sense of humor, you will enjoy it. If, however, you feel that under no circumstances should God permit Himself a few moments of levity or even frivolous whimsey — at the expense of those made in His Image—this is not for you.

There are several delightful (shocking, irreverent) stories: the cherub who was mangled by a caretaker's cat, evoking malediction from the vicar's wife; the parish priest (Father Simplicissimus to his friends, Simple Simon to those not so friendly) who almost fainted at the Devil's own confession; the priest who believed so well in the efficacy of prayer that the express train stopped at a local station; the ritual-loving parish priest who was "transubstantiated, so to speak, into the skin of a grey parrot;" and many, many others. Weird, unexplainable mysteries of the Far East mingle riotously (disgracefully) with the Powers of Heaven and Hell to make this one of the most amusing (irreligious, mischievous) books of the year.

The stories are so marvelously (devilishly) wrought and the English so flawless (subtly vicious) that the absurdities of the author's inventions (heinous imagination) are completely overlooked (nauseatingly evident) in the perfection (fiendish construction) of the sketches.

Whether the author intended any moral to be drawn is not at all clear. It is clear, however, that he feels we mortals should regard our religious ethics with more conscientious attention—and perhaps with a little more humor.

Epic Of India

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE FIVE BROTHERS — adapted by Elizabeth Seeger—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

THE five brothers whose story is retold for English-speaking readers are legendary heroes and demigods of India. The story is taken from the great Indian epic, the Mahabharata, which, in a complete English translation, fills thirteen volumes. As few except specializing scholars would ever have the time or the patience to master the whole work, Miss Seeger's condensation will be appreciated by the general reader who wishes to obtain some knowledge of Indian classical literature.

The episodes of the original that Miss Seeger has retained form a connected story, worth reading for its own sake. As in the Iliad and the Odyssey, the characters are drawn much larger than life size, and the incidents in which the brothers are engaged are depicted on the same heroic scale.

So much of the ethical, religious and philosophical teaching of the original has been necessarily sacrificed in the condensation that one has difficulty, at first reading, in seeing why the Hindus hold the work in such great reverence. It is somewhat as if one were to attempt to give an impression of the Old Testament by retelling such stories as the histories of Joseph, Sampson, David and Solomon, but omitting the books of Proverbs, Psalms and Job.

Still, as this is the method usually adopted to introduce the Bible to children of the West, it probably is also valuable in the present work and may stimulate those who wish to understand the people of India to investigate further their literature and traditions.

Some of the ethical lessons that Miss Seeger has retained in her stories seem quite in keeping with Western ideas, if one allows for the difference of imagery. The discourse of Draupadi, the beautiful and virtuous wife of the five brothers, on her method of keeping the love of her husbands would be fully approved by Dorothy Dix. To the Hon. Douglas Abbott may be recommended the following aphorism on taxation: "Tax your kingdom as bees take honey from flowers, as a good cowherd takes milk from a cow, without hurting her udders and without starving her calf."

Illustrations of the book are by Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge, who is a masterly interpreter of Oriental subjects.

For Balletomanes

By B. K. SANDWELL

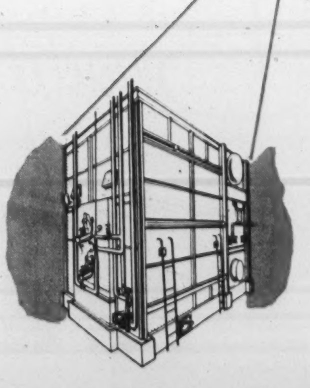
CHRONICLES OF THE AMERICAN DANCE — edited by Paul Magriel — *Clarke, Irwin* — $5.50.

THEATRE STREET — by Tamara Karsavina — *Longmans, Green*—$6.25.

MR. MAGRIEL is a leading American authority on dancing, with volumes on Isadora Duncan, Nijinsky and Pavlova to his credit, but the "Chronicles" contains none of his own writing, being composed of articles by ten different specialists on different phases of the dance in America, from the Shakers in 1776 to Martha Graham in 1941-47. Not many balletomanes are aware that the United States had one great native ballet-dancer of the male sex in the mid-nineteenth century, with the unequivocally American name of George Washington Smith. He danced with Fanny Elssler in 1841, and lived until near the end of the century! He was choreographer and chief solo dancer, not of the original New York "Black Crook" of 1866, which had David Costa of the Paris Opera, but of the Philadelphia "Black Crook" of 1868 and of many subsequent revivals.

He was still aiding in the staging of New York productions as late as 1892, when the present reviewer saw some of his handiwork in a spectacle called "1492". His son, Joseph Smith, was the inventor of the turkey-trot and claimed to be the introducer of the tango to America. The old ballet was practically defunct by that date, and the rest of the book concerns the new impulses imparted to dancing as spectacle by Loie Fuller, Mand Allan, Ruth St. Denis and later artists.

No balletomane can be without the reminiscences of the incomparable Karsavina, who graduated from the Imperial Ballet School just after Pavlova, danced with Nijinsky and under Diaghileff at the apex of the Russian Ballet, and barely escaped death in the Russian Revolution. The work has been out of print for fifteen years, and the new edition contains an extra chapter on Diaghileff which is most illuminating, and many excellent portraits.



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MUSIC

Bold Balladeer

By JOHN YOCOM

Feet in the stirrups and seat in the saddle
And I hung and rattled with them long-horn cattle,
Coma-ti-yi-yippee, yippee yea, yippee yea,
Coma-ti-yi-yippee, yippee yea.

So a cowboy sings another of the 89 verses of "The Old Chisholm Trail" as he goes dashing out to turn a runaway steer back to the herd.

And when a folksong singer tries to be an entertainer, he goes sour. In fact, folksongs don't require an audience; listeners are just incidental. Why, lots of songs should be sung with only lullaby intensity; many were never intended to be delivered before an audience of 50, let alone 5,000.

A lanky, dark-haired young man dropped in on us the other day and gave these startling opinions. He looked like a ballad singer too—and in fact, despite his comment on audience size, he has been playing radio troubadour to thousands of Canadians since two years ago this month. He is Ed McCurdy, a soft-spoken, Pennsylvania-born baritone with a Byronic aura, whose manner is just as relaxed as his philosophies about vocalizing. And these, strangely enough, make a surprising amount of sense.*

—Photo by John Steele

ED McCURDY

But first about those cowboy songs. Although 29-year-old McCurdy does sing the odd cowboy and hillbilly number, he is by no means limited to that form of folksong and he does not want his listeners to picture him as forever being in the saddle. Actually, he estimates that he knows several thousand ballads of all kinds.

But ballad singing, he believes, is not so much a matter of *what* you sing as *how* you do it. His definition of a ballad: "Music that can be sung to a simple accompaniment which stands on its own."

Of course, Bard McCurdy dips into the songbags of America and Canada for what most of us have always considered were the real McCoy of indigenous music, but he is just as willing to try—with his conception of a personalized performance technique—a Mozart aria from "Don Giovanni," a Bach fugal bit, or an atonal melody line fresh from the drawing board of a modern composer. In fact, he is going to tackle Canadian Harry Somers' "Branch of Rowan," a vocal solo with a somewhat abstruse piano accompaniment, a keyless thematic line and a time variance from bar to bar.

As illustration Ed sang us softly a couple of slow-moving wordless phrases while our colleagues in adjoining offices wondered what was going on. The music, for which Somers will prepare a guitar accompaniment, seemed to leave you hanging in the air but paradoxically seemed down-to-earth too.

"What about the Canadian songbag?" we asked him. Ed said it is mostly "written down" and that while he unpacks it regularly, he doesn't restrict himself to it. When it comes to folksongs, New England and the Maritimes certainly go together and the rest of English-speaking Canada, he thinks, doesn't offer much individuality apart from the U.S. Ed admits that he is primarily a singer, not a scholarly researcher like John Lomax* and further, and since he does not speak French, the great body of French Canadian song is denied him.

Newfoundland offers some good folksongs and Ed McCurdy is making use of them on his programs. Although quite frequently they are versions of older English and Scottish pieces, he finds that they get a new lift with the added accent.

McCurdy is particularly enthusiastic about the material that Carl Sandburg has gathered for his authoritative "American Songbag." That is understandable for the young vocalist grew up in Willow Hill (Pop. 200) in the Pennsylvania hill country, heard the rural songs and was much moved by the way they were sung. The farmer groups in the north-eastern United States and farther south, he says, sing the songs of unquenchable spirit in the approved free-and-easy fashion. ("When you try to sell a folksong, you take the heart out of it.")

He began his career by singing gospel hymns over an Oklahoma City radio station, then followed voice study, then vaudeville, then radio in Vancouver and Toronto. He married a Vancouver girl. When you hear Balladeer Ed say on his program, "Goodnight, Maggie," it is for his three-year-old daughter Mary Margaret. James, the son who soon will be a year old, is not yet a listener.

Does he plan his radio programs to cover a cross section of ballad literature? No. For a 15-minute radio stint McCurdy picks five pieces that suit the mood he is in and sings them with restraint and sympathy. The number might be the sometime popular "For Me and My Gal," which we thought was straight Tin Pan Alley but which Ed maintains is a folksong in that it has unmistakable earmarks of an era and a ballad-type mood. Or it might be a song with a motif of romance, tragedy, death and blood, the lumberjack, the hobo, the convict, the levee worker, the chantey-man, prairie loneliness or the "pore dying cowboy," incest or rape. We ask him for a sample ballad about rape; he smiled but didn't offer a specimen. However, he said that many a folksong he puts on the C.B.C. air has to be scrubbed up.

The work-songs of today he regards with a jaundiced eye. Some leftwing labor groups spew out "protest" songs as part of the regular line but in Ed's opinion they have an untrue ring.

Nor are folksongs restricted to the old numbers that most people believe were passed around and down by word of mouth for generations until some ambitious musicologist jotted them down on paper and so into publication, there to be fixed and unchanged for ever and ever. Folksongs, at least they "sound" in the accepted idiom, are being written today. Woodie Guthrie makes up good "folk tunes." The mood of these ballads qualify them for inclusion on McCurdy's list.

With too much vocal study a singer might miss the native quality in a ballad. Trying too hard to be "correct," McCurdy thinks, has been the reason for Lawrence Tibbett losing a warmth in his singing.

We mentioned a couple of well-known ballad singers whom we had heard in concert and asked an opinion. Ed was lukewarm. One was a woman whom he particularly didn't like ("Too coy"). However, he hastened to tell us that ballad singing is not an exclusively masculine art form, although he privately felt that the male singer can cover a broader range of feeling.

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*McCurdy can play guitar, but on the radio, to give more attention to his vocal line, he only sings; Ray Norris, a jazz guitarist with a feeling for Ed's style, plays accompaniment.

*"Adventures of a Ballad Hunter" by John Lomax, Macmillan, $3.75.

Opera School

The people at Royal Conservatory Opera School are taking stock at the end of their third season and optimistically reflecting that at least part of the initial objective—the ultimate establishment of a Canadian opera company with a regular season—has been already met. The school has been cooperating with the newly-formed C.B.C. Opera Company in a series of "Wednesday Nights" (the final was "Don Giovanni" on April 20).

In the Opera School's spring production of "La Bohème" (May 5 and 7 at Toronto's Eaton Auditorium), Winnipeg-born Mary Morrison plays Mimi, James Shields is Rodolfo, and Edmund Hockridge does Marcello. Others taking part are Beth Corrigan (Musetta), the versatile singing veteran of the school Andrew MacMillan as the musician Schaunard, Glenn Gardiner, Ernest Adams, and Jan Rubès, who arrived from Czechoslovakia a few months ago with an impressive operatic record.

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FILM PARADE

A Yankee At King Arthur's Court Is Strictly A Bing Crosby Show

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SINCE last week was Easter week most of the film entertainment was slanted at the adolescent trade. I took an adolescent along to "A Yankee In King Arthur's Court" and she sat through it entranced, untroubled by any memories of the late Will Rogers.

Like Will Rogers, Bing Crosby is able to play almost any type of informal role without any sacrifice or even modification of his own personality. On the whole however Will Rogers made a better Connecticut Yankee than Bing Crosby does. Rogers was so exactly the Yankee Mark Twain must have had in mind—shrewd, homely, inquisitive, and shaggily democratic—that the author might almost have invented him along with the story. Bing Crosby takes it easy, strolling through the part and turning the film into a typical Bing Crosby show. It is pleasant enough entertainment, but it has lost a good deal of its original flavor.

I don't remember who played King Arthur in the first picture, though it should have been Frank Morgan. Sir Cedric Hardwicke takes the King Arthur role here and he is funny and expert, turning in a cold-in-the-head performance that is almost convincing enough to be catching. William Bendix as Sir Sagamore just has to be comic and Rhonda Fleming as Lady Sandy needs only to be beautiful, and both have enough natural equipment in their own fields to be satisfactory. The old story moves along now with a clank that at times seems almost as archaic as the armor. Even so, it is clearly a good deal more worthy of revival than most of the remakes we've been seeing around lately.

Most of the serious material set forth in the original story has been eliminated, including the inveterate crusading for democracy which any form of feudalism, whether in the sixth century or the nineteenth always aroused in Mark Twain. The producers have added a couple of fairly catchy tunes, technicolor, and a good deal of studio-built mediaeval architecture. I doubt very much if the author would regard them as a satisfactory substitute for his ideas.

THERE is probably some significance or other in the fact that most pictures directed at the adolescent mind are also directed at the feminine trade. Hollywood tries a theme on adolescence for size, then dresses it up with luxury-clothes for the adolescent's mother. The result is coy, extravagant, and filled to overflowing with a special type of standard silliness. In this case it is "Mother Is A Freshman".

The plot sends Loretta Young to college along with her teen-aged daughter (Betty Lynn.) Both are involved before long with a professor of Elizabethan Literature (Van Johnson.) The Professor is soon in love with Mother, and Mother, three changes of costume later is in love with the Professor. Daughter however is in love with the Professor too, so Mother decides to clear out and leave the field to her child. The Professor steps in then and has a serious talk with his enamored student. Her mother, he points out was willing to make a sacrifice, while Daughter is interested only in grabbing him for herself. "That," he concludes sententiously, "is the difference between a Woman and a Child". It seems a pity that actors can't have a protective clause in their contracts to insure them against some of the lines authors think up for them.

As Mother, Loretta Young wears some very high-styled clothes both on campus and off and fairly clanks with costume jewellery. Rudy Vallee is also present as a stuffy family lawyer who is constantly producing little chamois bags containing his pince-nez, his watch and his pills. He gets what laughs he can from this modest piece of comedy but the Vallee part is strictly a sacrifice role.

THE redoubtable comedy pair of Colbert and MacMurray turns up again in "Family Honeymoon", this time as a newly-wedded couple who set off on their honeymoon heavily encumbered with the bride's three children. The trick, a very old one, is to see how far plot and children can be utilized to interfere with the lovers' nuptial plans. The picture supplies a certain amount of mild amusement for people who have ever travelled with children anywhere, but the fun is hardly sustained or consistent enough to keep you from wondering occasionally why the pair didn't just stay sensibly at home and lock the children in an upstairs bedroom. Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray are as usual agreeable to watch, though their comedy suggests the expertness of old habit rather than any particular delight in their material. The children are the sort of little ones that people dote on on the screen and loathe when they happen to live next door.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BRIBE. Routine melodrama, featuring Robert Taylor and Ava Gardner, who are both too handsome to feel the need of acting. There's a good scampish performance however from far-from-handsome Charles Laughton.

QUARTET. English film which presents four unrelated short stories by Somerset Maugham. They're good in varying degrees but Mr. Maugham still writes better than he screens.

SARABAND. Some aspects of the private life of George I of England, presented in a technicolor drama, top-heavy with production. With Stewart Grainger, Joan Greenwood.

Mark Hambourg, distinguished English pianist, who will be the guest artist at the opening Prom concert of the Toronto Philharmonic in Varsity Arena on May 5. Frieder Weissmann will be the conductor.

In Royal Conservatory Opera School's "La Bohème" at Toronto Eaton Auditorium, May 5-7, James Shields, tenor, plays Rodolfo role.

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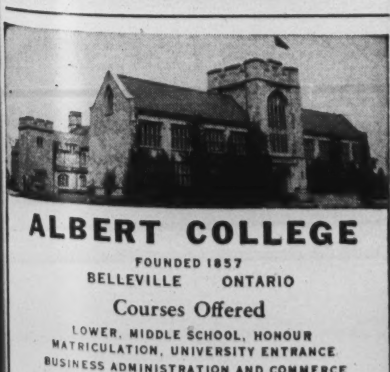

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RADIO

An All-Canadian Success

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE most completely satisfying radio performance of recent weeks was, fittingly enough, an all-Canadian affair. It was the broadcast, on "Stage 49", of "The Devil's Instrument" by the Canadian novelist and editor, W. O. Mitchell. This was a first-rate show in almost every respect. It was a remarkably good script, written specifically for radio—which is more important perhaps than it appears—and it was given a skilful, sensitive performance. The plot was original, out-of-the-ordinary and, I think, significant; it was treated in an imaginative, poetic way and there was an effective shuttling back and forth between tight-lipped tragedy and light-hearted humor. The story was interesting both for its setting, a community with which most Canadians are entirely unfamiliar, and in its wider application to human society as a whole, with its taboos and tyrannies so artfully concealed under the mantle of "morality".

The excellence of the writing was more than matched by the beautifully sensitive performance of William Needles, as the rebellious Hutterite boy. It was a virtually flawless job, without a false note from beginning to end. Toby Robbins was almost as good in a smaller and somewhat less demanding role but Lloyd Bochner, as the older brother, was much too heavy and over-ripe; he should watch those exaggerated, drawn-out sibilants and the sharp suckings-in of breath which have such an incongruously nineteenth century ring about them.

Incidentally, wasn't Mr. Mitchell underestimating the present cost-of-living when he had one of his characters say, rather wistfully, ". . . a sinful life could run a man as high as two hundred dollars a month!"?

•

NO other radio play of recent vintage has quite measured up to the standard of "The Devil's Instrument", although there have been a number of worthwhile and interesting ones. The best of these was "Everyman", produced by Esse Ljungh on a pre-Easter "Wednesday Night". The old morality plays are, by their very nature, ideally suited to radio performance. In the fifteenth century they were played in churches and town squares by everyday people in everyday clothes. Their message was directed wholly to the ear and scarcely at all to the eye. Consequently, in radio performance almost nothing is lost.

John Drainie gave a good account of himself in the role of "Everyman", although I felt he ought to have been more mature and worldly. Frank Peddie made an effective character of "Goods" and among the women Ruth Springford, as "Knowledge", was outstanding. The worst performance was given by Lister Sinclair, whose "Death" was reminiscent of the early drawing-room comedies of Mr. Noel Coward. (Later on he redeemed himself—though only partially—in the role of "Confession".) Bud Knapp, another reliable trooper, was very much off-color as "Fellowship", which he underplayed badly. In spite of these uneven performances, the general effect was good, thanks largely to the dramatic skill of the producer, who appeared to have plenty of problems on his hands.

•

"JULIUS CAESAR" was full of good things and bad—more of the former, luckily. Most of the performances were adequate, or better—John Drainie's "Antony" was really impressive and Sam Payne's "Artemodorus" was a little gem of acting. The wonderful timelessness of the plot (so well conveyed in modern-dress productions) was emphasized in the radio version. We were made to realize that the same plot has been re-enacted time and time again since Roman days and will probably go on being re-enacted for a long time to come.

The main fault of the production was that it threw the play off balance by suggesting—accidentally or intentionally, but in a way that Shakespeare never intended—that the conspirators were *Right* and the followers of Caesar *Wrong*. This may very well have been so, it depends on your point of view—but it should have been left up to the listener to decide.

Glen Burns, as Caesar, and Frank Peddie, as Brutus, performed nobly but I think they would have been a great deal happier if their roles had been exchanged. At is was, Caesar sounded like the young idealist and Brutus the hard-bitten campaigner. Also, Cassius, played by Alan King, was much too decent and amiable a fellow, a fault which contributed further to the lop-sidedness of the production.

•

AFTER listening to "The Power of Darkness" one could only ask, Why? Why was it produced at all? Why was so much good talent wasted on such dreary melodrama? The production was admirable: fast-moving and lively and enhanced by any number of fine character studies. But there was rather too much of little Nan being hysterical and much too much deep purple drama of the most turgid variety.

A much better piece of *grand guignol*—of the psychological sort—was Gerald Noxon's spine-chilling adaptation of "The Fallen Disciple" by Conrad Aiken. It was not nearly as good as the earlier and very similar Aiken-Noxon collaboration, "Mr. Arcularis"—which was a magnificent thriller—but it was well above average for this sort of thing.

The radio adaptation of "Huckleberry Finn"—which must have outraged an awful lot of sensitive memories—was not a drama at all; it was merely a collection of charming and lively vignettes extracted from a leisurely, slow-moving novel which no amount of pulling and squeezing could fit into the mould of drama.

John Drainie was a fairly convincing "Huck" (although he was too old for the part) and Mavor Moore as the vicious father and Tommy Tweed as the rascally old "aristocrat" were both first-rate.

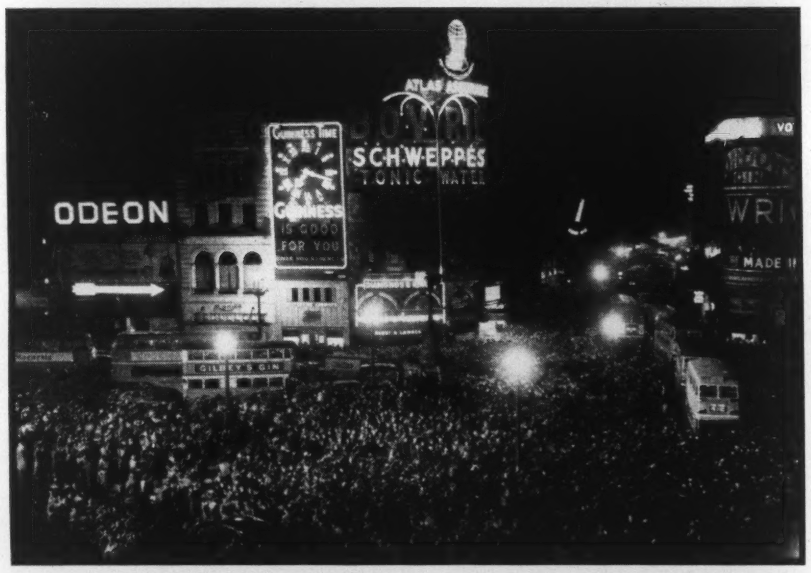
•

THE initial broadcast of "Keep in Touch", to which many admirers of Mr. Eric Christmas must have looked forward with vast anticipation, missed the boat by rather a wide margin. There was not one real belly-laugh in the whole show.

Mr. Christmas was amusing enough but there was rather a lot of him; the satires on commercial radio programs weren't half as funny or as silly as the programs they set out to parody; and some of the so-called jokes were senile in Joe Miller's day.

The second program was a great deal better. The format was topical and the jokes funnier though the pace was still a good deal too slow.

If "Keep in Touch" goes on improving as rapidly as it has to date it will develop into a first-class comedy show.



CROWDS JAMMED Piccadilly Circus when Britain's street lights went on again after 10 years. A few days later Pedestrian Crossing Week was held to try to cut down road deaths. (See London Letter p. 23).

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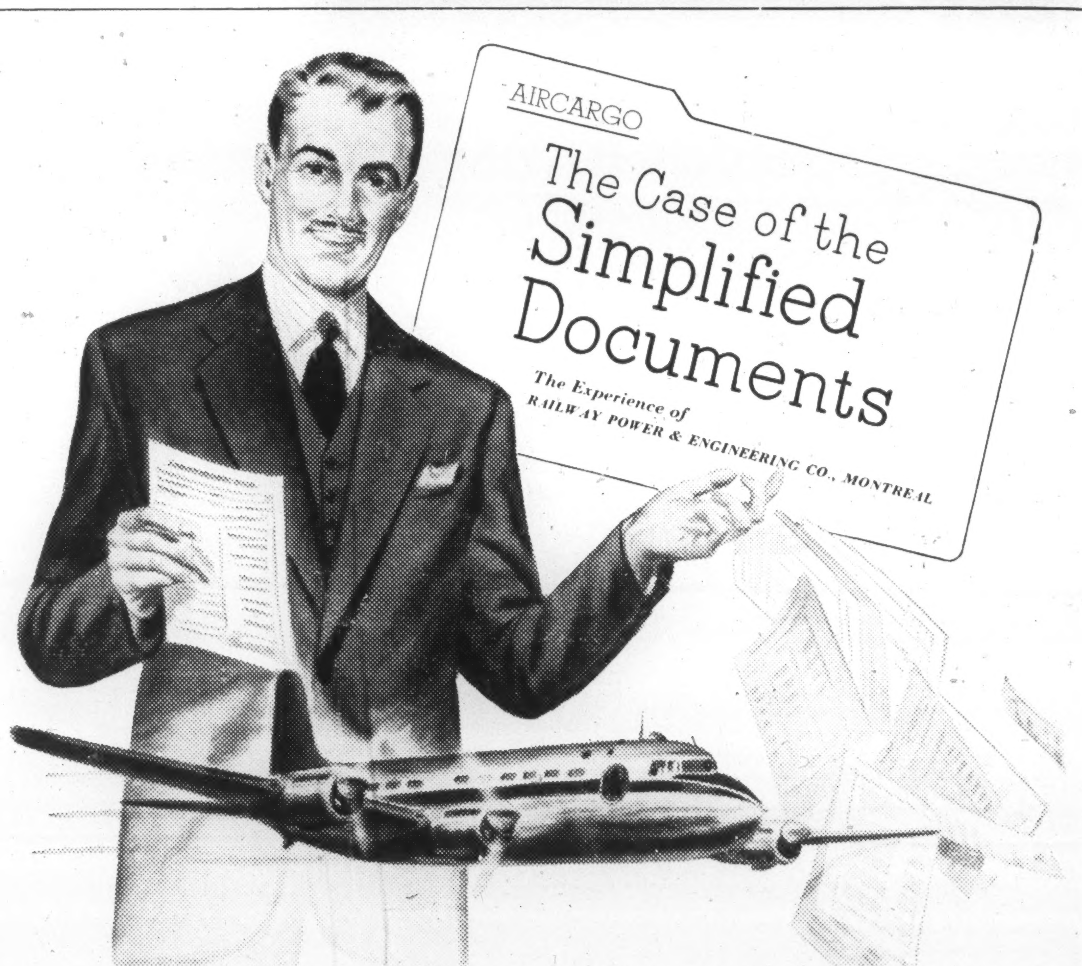
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LONDON LETTER

Britons' Street-Crossing Habits Die Hard Despite Casualties

By P. O'D.

London.

ONE of an Englishman's most cherished privileges—so at least he seems to regard it—is the right to cross any road anywhere at any time he pleases. And he does. This helps to explain the horrifying total of nearly 20,000 killed on the roads of the country in the past four years and more than 600,000 injured.

It may be that, considering the size and density of population, these figures are no greater than might reasonably be expected. It may be that in other countries where traffic is equally heavy there is a similar or even higher percentage of accidents. None the less people are horrified by so much loss and suffering that might largely have been avoided by a little more care and discipline on the roads. There is a general feeling that something should be done about it; and so we have just had a Pedestrian Crossing Week.

In spite of earnest exhortations and warnings from various eminent persons, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and the heads of all the other churches, it cannot be said so far that Pedestrian Crossing Week has made much apparent difference in pedestrian behavior. For one thing, the rules are by no means clear; and for another there is the national dislike of obeying rules in such matters. So people go on dodging in and out of the traffic in a way that adds gray to the hair and years to the age of any conscientious driver. And every now and then of course. . . .

I speak of this habit as a "national" characteristic, but I don't suppose it is by any means an exclusive one. Years ago I met Isaac Marcosson, the American interviewer, in London, and remember his telling with great gusto of the remark made to him by an English friend, who had grabbed his arm as he was about to plunge into the traffic at Piccadilly Circus. As they walked along, Marcosson, who was talking about his work, made his favorite boast that he had interviewed everybody of importance except God.

"You go on trying to cross London streets the way you were doing just now," said the Englishman, "and you'll soon rectify that omission."

There used to be a superstition that the safest way to cross Piccadilly Circus was to open a newspaper and walk across reading it. But it is best to treat this purely as a superstition. Otherwise your heirs may collect your insurance much sooner than you really intended. Even without the newspaper they may.

"Taxed to Extinction"

COUNTESS Mountbatten is a granddaughter of the late Sir Ernest Cassel, whose immense fortune was divided between her and her sister. Her income from it before the war amounted to something like £40,000 a year. Now it is little more than one tenth of that, and a Personal Bill has come before the special committee of the House of Lords which deals with such matters to permit her to draw more money from her estate. The appeal is necessary because the terms of her grandfather's will have made it impossible for her to deal in any way with the capital or even to borrow on future income. The old gentleman believed in precaution.

—Canadian Army Photo

O. C. NEWFOUNDLAND. Brigadier M. S. Dunn, O.B.E., E.D. who has been appointed to the new command to intergrate the military forces with those of the balance of Canada.

In these days a net income of £4,500 is exceptionally large. There are very few people who have so much. But then also there are very few people who have so many demands made upon them as Lady Mountbatten and her husband, demands which they now find it practically impossible to meet. Fortunately for them, the money is there, and there is very little doubt that the special committee will permit them to use it.

Such a case as this gives some idea of the difficulty and embarrassment in which even very wealthy people now find themselves. As Lord Hailsham remarked, "everybody who has a big income has been taxed to extinction."

Dim Winters Till 1953

FOR nearly ten years street lighting in this country has been restricted. During the war it was, of course, non-existent, or practically so. It has never been fully restored because of the shortage of electricity. Shopkeepers have not been allowed to illuminate their windows, and electric advertising signs have been forbidden. Even street lighting has been limited to 75 per cent of the pre-war standard.

Now the lights and signs are back—but only for the summer, alas!

When the dark days of autumn and winter come again, the time when we shall need all the light we can get, we shall have to go back to dinginess and restriction. The supply of electricity will still be inadequate; and it is obviously more important that we should have light and heat in our houses than that the night-signs of Piccadilly should be illuminated.

Not that I should develop a sense of privation if they were never lit again. But there is something really depressing about half-lit streets, and half-lighting, or little better, is all we can expect in winter—until 1953, says Lord Citrine, the head of the British Electricity Authority. Optimist!

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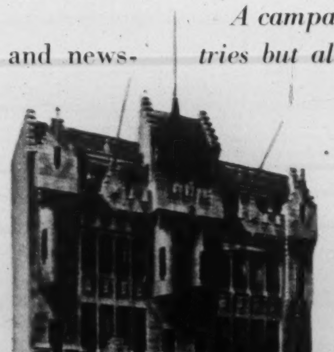
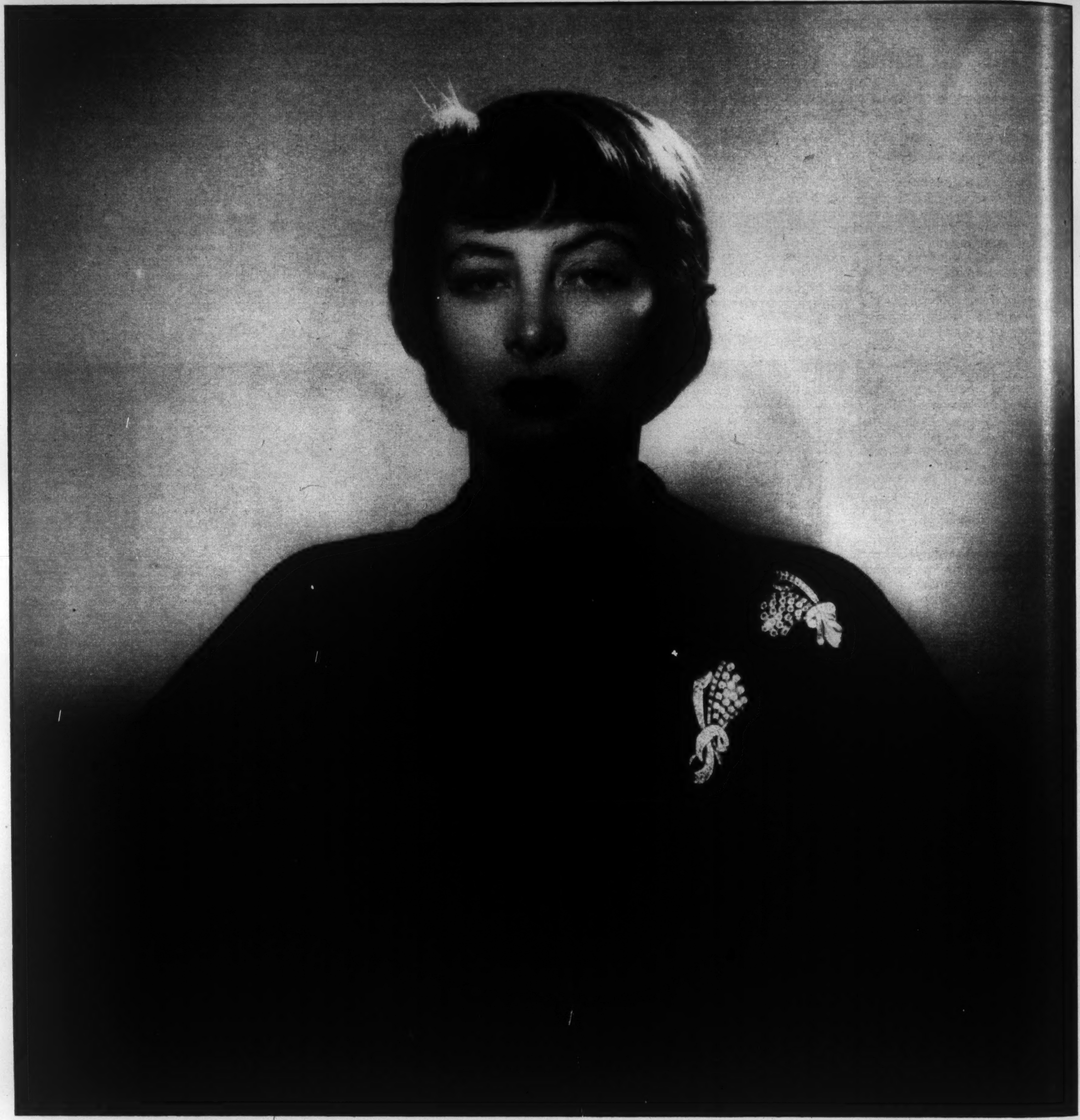


The House of Seagram

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, Editor



Matching clips, executed in diamonds and platinum, assume the form of stylized bouquets. ***By Van Cleef and Arpels, Paris.***

Tokens of the Ages

By HILDA ARTHURS STRONG

FORWARD-looking jewellers take many a backward glance. Selecting the "latest" in jewellery you clasp around your neck a flat, flexible band—direct descendant of those wrought in gold or copper by the craftsmen of ancient Egypt, and worn on slender Nefertiti-like throats three thousand years ago. On each ear you fasten a lobe-encircling band studded with pearls—a design known to the Roman ladies who accompanied their lords when Julius Caesar and his legions invaded Britain before the Christian era began.

"Oh Cassius, I've lost an earring!"

Down the centuries we seemed to hear these tragic and familiar words the day we saw such an earring in a museum in England, the label dating it from the Roman occupation. This design is a favorite too in far-away China, the eastern terminus on the ancient highroad of civilization, and modern earrings from Peiping show the same arrangement of pearls combined with tiny bits of jade and coral. Pearls were eagerly sought by adventurous Chinese jewellers two thousand years ago in the ports on the Indian Ocean, and one pictures the high-born ladies of Han wearing these circlets of pearls when the dynasty which saw the building of the Great Wall was still at the height of its power. Today they can be found in their modern version in every jewellery shop across Canada.

And what of the bracelets we slip over our wrists? These are often almost exact replicas of the gold armlets and bangles found wherever sites of ancient culture are excavated and their treasure brought to light. Egypt and Assyria, India and China, Greece and Rome, all have contributed designs of great beauty which our jewellers of today interpret in the mood of the moment.

A Pledge

A ring, to the wearer, is perhaps the most important single item of adornment, the one she herself can always see and enjoy, whether it has some curiously wrought pattern in metal or shows the flashing fire of a costly gem.

"A pledge of wooing of Stephanos . . . and Ischalos" is the charming description of a gold Byzantine ring now being shown in the Lee Collection at Hart House. In place of a jewel the face of the ring is covered with an inscription, doubtless giving further details of this interesting affair which took place in the sixth century.

Finger rings were popular both in Church and State from the earliest times, and seals and signets were used as symbols of authority. New types were developed for beauty or utility. In archery they were used to protect the thumb of the archer; warriors and politicians in mediaeval times used them for emergency rations in poisons; and in China, they put bells on the fingers, and the chains and silver bells tinkled as the dancers swayed to the music of the lute.

The diamond, still the favorite stone for engagement rings and symbolic of an enduring marriage, is also the jewel-of-the-month for April birthdays, and its prismatic radiance seems to suggest most appropriately the brilliant sunshine-between-showers look of this season.

It is a curious fact that while the rajahs of India greatly prize their fabulous collections of diamonds, this gem has never been really popular in nearby China, nor any other stone which requires faceting to bring out its hidden beauty. The sensitive fingers of the Chinese, trained through centuries to appreciate the texture of fine porcelains and to practise the art of painting and calligraphy, take pleasure, not in sharply pointed surfaces, but in the beautifully modelled curves of their own designs. Pearls they eulogize and blend with jade and other jewels polished to glow rather than glitter. But in the rest of the world diamonds are generally first favorites.

There are the pendants and charms, which are in a class by themselves, and, simple or magnificent, represent all the amulets and talismans that have ever been devised by our ancestors to ensure their personal safety against the mysterious forces of nature; the real-stone necklaces and beads suggesting antiquity in their designs, and the brooches and pins which trace their ancestry back through jewelled generations to pre-historic days when thorns and fishbones were used to fasten together the skins with which primitive man clothed himself.

In fact, primitive man seems to have started this whole thing when he pierced the first handful of cowrie shells and strung them on thongs to decorate the necks of his womenfolk.

The sense of pleasure felt each time one glances at some lovely jewel adds something to the happiness of the day—happiness that springs from appreciation and not from vanity.

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Facts and Figures

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IT would seem that we had just dispensed with St. Valentine and his sentimental influence when a glance at the calendar indicates that the month of June with its weddings is right at hand. For the bride-to-be luncheons, parties and showers are all part of the prelude to the grand finale played to the tune of Lohengrin—on this continent at any rate. A very fine custom is this shower business—at least for the honored lady—though at times some of her friends may feel that an over-abundance of such events tends to tire one out socially and deflate financially.

Bridal showers can be small, medium or large but usually the hostess finds that like the rolling snowball, her guest list becomes longer every day and inevitably she ends up with a fair sized party.

In this discourse on showers we intend to stick strictly to the catering end of things and leave the other details to the hostess' own design and ingenuity. The following information is basic and may be fairly uninteresting to some but it is useful to have an outline to follow when it is your turn to do the honors.

Operation Shower

To choose a nice round number we will take 50 persons including all the *dramatis personae* involved in this mythical party. The obvious menu will be sandwiches, gherkins, olives, etc., small cakes and coffee — ice cream strawberries too, if we had our wish. A cup, saucer, spoon and serviette is all the equipment necessary for service and the guests won't feel that they should have brought their own small table and an extra arm. No matter how original you would like to be you can't serve salads and elegantly iced cakes without putting a strain upon your guests, your equipment and the rugs underfoot. We will assume that you have sufficient sisters, sisters-in-law or other female friends and relatives to help you execute the menu, otherwise a caterer is indicated.

Sandwiches

A general estimate is to allow 1 large closed sandwich (or 4 small ones) and 2 or 3 of the open faced variety per person. For example, if you planned on having four varieties of closed sandwiches you could make these—

Curried chicken salad
Cheese and pineapple
Egg and fresh tomato salad
Chipped beef and cream cheese

For the fifty guests you will allow 13 large ones of each kind or a total of 52 sandwiches and then cut into four yielding 208 small sandwiches. The easiest way to overcome the bread situation would be to ask your baker for the restaurant sized sandwich loaf and have it sliced thin (afternoon tea size). This will yield approximately 52 slices of bread or 26 sandwiches, so 2 large loaves should do the trick.

For the open faced variety your bread should not be sliced thin — in fact the ordinary sliced bread is better since you need the thickness to be able to handle the sandwich properly. You can usually count on 1 slice per sandwich and 1 sandwich per person of each variety. Suggested varieties could be—

Whole shrimp with peppercress
Fluted cucumber slice and stuffed olive
Devilled ham spread (chopped parsley border)

You should allow 50 of each kind if you're making 2 varieties or 36 if making three varieties, giving you something over 100 more sandwiches. The open faced variety take more time and careful handling since they can't be packed as easily as the closed kind and they should be made the day of the party.

Supply Line

1. One-half pound of butter at room temperature will spread 24 slices of bread.
2. Two cups sandwich filling will spread 12-14 sandwiches (2 full slices of bread).
3. 1½ cups sandwich filling will spread about 16 2-inch bread rounds for open sandwiches.

This is beginning to look like an annual report but we can't make figures look like anything else so you'll just have to accept these mathematical fundamentals of sandwich-making —as yet we haven't disposed of the small cakes. As for the gherkins and olives you don't have to count them individually—a total of two quarts of pickles, including all varieties, would be sufficient for 50 people.

Small Cakes

This is pretty easy to compute if you count on making five varieties of cakes and allow one of each kind per guest and an extra allowance for broken cookies and ones pilfered from the kitchen.

An assortment could be made up as follows—4½ dozen of each:

Pecan Macaroons — (round and white).

Chocolate Mint Brownies — (dark and bar shaped).

Swedish Tea Rings or Sandies — (shortbread type, light in color and round and chunky).

Iced Drop Cakes *or* tiny filled tarts or half of both kinds.

Almond ice-box wafers—(square in shape and light brown).

This gives you 270 small cakes and if you feel nervous that it may not be enough add a sixth variety—hermits, or a drop cooky of some kind. The assortment outlined above gives you as much contract in shape, color and texture as is possible in the cooky family—it's so easy to end up with a plateful of cookies all the identical shade of brown and with pretty much the same shape. The macaroons and iced drops provide color in the set-up and even if you don't feel equal to doing them yourself buy them from your favorite cake counter. The open-faced sandwiches and iced drop cakes are the grace notes in this symphony and very important.

The Beverage

Coffee:

Your best chinaware cups will hold about 6 ozs. of beverage and you will get 25 cups from one gallon of coffee which in turn requires 8 ounces of ground coffee to 1 gallon (4 quarts) boiling water. So you should use 1½ lbs. coffee to make 3 gallons of coffee which allows you enough for some refills—however use 2 lbs. if you would feel happier and then you can count on two generous cups per person.

The old washboiler method is still by far the best way to produce coffee for a crowd by using some commodious vessel such as an enamel 5 gallon stock pot with handles and spigot. Simply tie the coffee (drip grind) loosely in fine cheesecloth and drop into the boiling water. Cover and let steep for 15 minutes over low heat and move bag around frequently. Remove bag and keep coffee hot but not boiling and serve as needed. You will need one pound of loaf sugar and 1½ quarts of 18 per cent cream to complete the coffee arrangements.

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THE GRID

Happiness Is Necessary for Growth

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

"CHILDREN placed in orphanages and homes decline in health and vitality." Twenty-five years ago that was the general impression and stories of sunless rooms inhabited by thin little mites in gray pinafores did nothing to dispel this impression.

To test this theory two pediatricians, Doctors Holt and Fales, studied the children in one institution and published their report which stated that "strikingly good health and excellent nutrition *can* be maintained" in children obliged to live in an institution. The factors contributing to this ideal situation were listed as regularity of eating, sleep, rest, and exercise, simple but liberal diet, and freedom from contact infections. And something else—a picture of the children themselves was slipped into their report apparently as an afterthought. They were reported as being "happy and gay" in that institution.

Many years later, Morris Mayer and Ralph Fried (Head Resident and pediatrician respectively at Bellefaire, a children's home near Cleveland) were working on the problem of obtaining maximum health and growth in their charges. They realized that some children may receive every attention to their physical welfare and still not thrive. Looking back to the work of Drs. Holt and Fales for a clue, Fried and Mayer found that the children who had "strikingly good health" were also reported to have been "happy and gay". What effect did their happiness and gayety have upon their well-being? Were they causes or effects? Fried and Mayer decided to find out.

Over a period of years these two men have studied the children in Bellefaire. They come mainly from broken homes, and all are in need of group living, psychiatric and case-work treatment. They live in eight small cottage groups on a 32-acre plot of land just outside the city. Each cottage is presided over by a "parent couple". At the institution there are also a psychiatrist, psychologist, pediatrician, dentist, librarian, several social service workers and 12 part-time recreational workers plus the office and maintenance staff.

A few years ago, Norman C. Wetzel, also of Cleveland, perfected a device for measuring the physical development of the child. This chart, known as the Wetzel Grid, provides a place to record every detail of the child's growth in terms of *kind* and *amount* of progress made. (The March, 1948, issue of *Health* carried an article on the use of the Grid, by Dr. Griffith Binning.)

At Bellefaire they began to use the Wetzel Grid as a "control chart" about six years ago, and since then they have observed practically every type and sub-type of growth failure which its inventor has described. The two most common types of growth disturbance are (a) simple malnutrition and (b) obesity. Other problems are sometimes seen—of endocrine origin, infectious disease, allergy, etc.

On the Wetzel Grid, any deviation from the normal shows up immediately and from the pattern on the Grid the staff can spot growth failure as unerringly as the pilot can recognize the departure of his plane from the beam. When physical causes are ruled out, some social and emotional disturbance in the child's life may be uncovered which would never be suspected without the tell-tale outline on the Grid. The pattern proves that something is holding up the child's progress. Growth will not continue as it should until equable social adjustment can be established.

Emotions

While social workers and supervisors have long been aware of the emotional maladjustments of many children who must, for one reason or another, enter such a home, only recently has the close relationship between social-emotional adjustment and physical growth been recognized. Fried and Mayer have proved conclusively that such adjustments play a crucial role in the child's life. They point out that these disturbances can exert such an inhibiting effect upon the natural processes that they offset all other favorable influences that would under normal circumstances promote development. They say, "Important as the elements of physical hygiene, medical supervision, and general management obviously are, they are not of themselves sufficient to assure that children in an institution, or for that matter, anywhere, will grow and develop satisfactorily."

When behavior problems (such as continued refusal to cooperate) exist over a period, the Grid can be consulted to see what degree growth failure is being caused, and therefore how serious and deep-seated the emotional disturbance is.

As Fried and Mayer point out, "to attempt to deal with a social-emotional problem without benefit of Grid control, is to be working too much in the dark". They emphasize that those on the staff primarily concerned with physical growth are spared "the ignoble error of concluding that more calories, more vitamins, etc. might be needed".

They believe it a mistake to consider *any* form of growth failure as due *entirely* to physical causes. They have never found an instance of growth failure without some trace of social-emotional disturbance accompanying it. They therefore assume when growth failure is registered on the Grid, that emotional disturbance exists in some degree. Their problem then is to locate the trouble and treat it. In those few cases where they have not been able to bring about recovery from physical growth failure, neither have they been able to solve the child's emotional difficulties.

"Happy And Gay"

In earlier years, when the theory was that children would grow if they had the proper food and exercise, when the tendency was "to let nature take her course", growth failure was about twice to three times as prevalent as now. They have brought the percentage of growth failure down from 75 to 90 per cent (when the children are newly admitted) to 15 to 22 per cent at the end of six months. They believe their percentage could be as low as 7 to 10 per cent if the disturbances could be more effectively dealt with "than the present state of psychotherapeutic development permits". The authors state that an incidence of about 50 per cent growth failure has been observed in various private schools—simply the result of an assumption that all was well with the children's health.

Four case histories are given, each illustrated by the child's Grid. Briefly, one is as follows: Paula was just over 8 when she entered Bellefaire. Her mother had suffered a mental break-down following the birth of a deformed child. The home had previously been stable and the father was very fond of Paula. For three months, the child was in a daze; she ate satisfactorily but lost weight and failed to grow. "It is particularly important to emphasize that the amount and kind of growth failure which her Grid shows could not and ordinarily would not be recognized by clinical examination." But there it was, shown clearly on the Grid. She was unhappy and she failed to progress.

The deformed baby brother was placed in the same cottage; she learned to love him in spite of his deformity. The mother convalesced, took an interest in the baby, and returned to the father. It began to look as if the home might be re-established. Paula's Grid showed continuous progress. "The over-all trends in the Grid record closely Paula's progressive adjustment . . . "

The other case records show much the same pattern as Paula's, with an uptrend on the Grid as soon as the basic emotional problems are solved, or even as they show signs of being solved. The Grids demonstrate the cause and effect relationship between their social-emotional disturbances and the failure to grow. The Grid not only serves its original purpose as a "control chart on physical growth", but helps to confirm the observations of the various members of the staff who work with the child. It indicates to them not only what has been accomplished, but what still remains to be done.

Emotional disturbances have long been considered serious, but when it is realized that children cannot maintain their normal growth progress until they are adjusted socially, the true seriousness of such maladjustments become apparent. It is the nature of children to be "happy and gay". If they are not, they fail to grow.

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BRAIN-TEASER

"Call Me Early, Mother Dear"

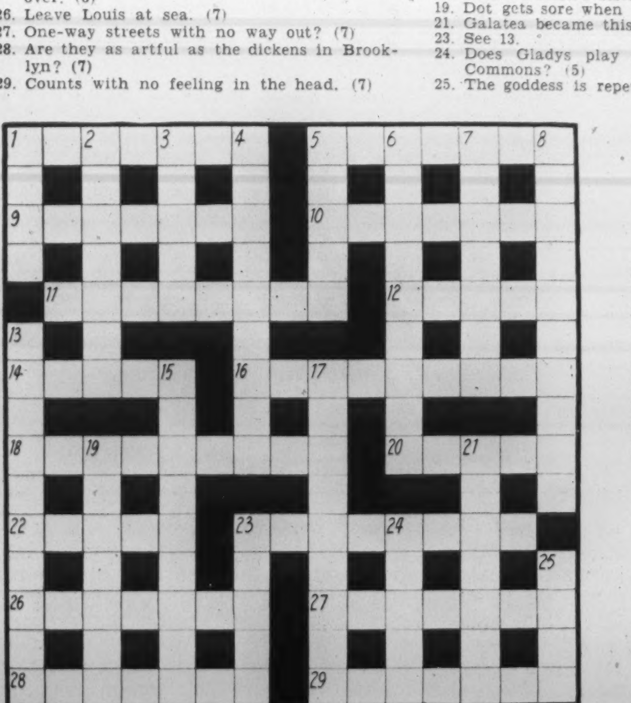
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Decked and danced around. (7)
5. Little Edward visits Poe's house. (7)
9. When Cartier turned to wandering? (7)
10. It's tough to hide behind a travelling dairy. (7)
11. The guillotine fell when it fell. (8)
12. Supposedly numbered, but who wants to count them? (5)
14. Suit for the lists but not laundry lists. (5)
16. Order, and you won't see what's left. (4, 5)
18. Largely Rabelaisian. (9)
20. Strangely enough this animal is no good away from England. (5)
22. Was it a product of the Black Forest? (5)
23. A tarn looks a little different with mist over. (8)
26. Leave Louis at sea. (7)
27. One-way streets with no way out? (7)
28. Are they as artful as the dickens in Brooklyn? (7)
29. Counts with no feeling in the head. (7)

DOWN

1. Meighen always had this look about him. (4)
2. Does the sailor use it to lift a measure? (4-3)
3. This composition won't sound the same if you have one over the eight. (5)
4. It's good to be better than others before Easter. (9)
5. Was Vanya Chekhov's? (5)
6. This month's blooming author. (9)
7. Out of training. (7)
8. They enable men to put up a stiff front. (5, 5)
13 and 23 down. 'n' do we gloat over stories by 6? (10, 5)
15. This was prepared for May, dear Ed.. (5, 4)
17. Carrie Nation's sister? (9)
19. Dot gets sore when upset. (7)
21. Galatea became this for Pygmalion. (7)
23. See 13.
24. Does Gladys play the banjo in Canada's Commons? (5)
25. The goddess is repetitive. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Herself
5. Low rank
9. Revolutionaries
10. Orson
11. Spaghetti
12. Taste
14. Odor
15. Rag
17. Eat
19. Item
20. Death
23. Empirical
24. Clang
25. Voluntary worker
26. Sadists
27. Rodents

DOWN

1. Hard on the nerves
2. Revises
3. Ellen
4. Fetish
5. Leonardo
6. Weathered
7. Aviator
8. Kissing the girls
13. Emigrants
16. Red-coats
18. Toppled
21. Alaskan
22. Slayer
24. Cloud

(52)

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THE OTHER PAGE

Can't You Read?

By GILBERT NORWOOD

"LONE Shark Charges Desperate Young Man". Such was the heart-shaking headline that leapt to my glance from among the advertisements of vanishing cream and rheumatism. No wonder he was desperate, cornered . . . where, precisely? A little hard to visualize . . . and the poor shark all alone—nothing of your gangster about him—charging the Young Man single-finned: no doubt driven to regrettable excesses by solitude. One thinks of rogue-elephants or that narrative of Victor Hugo's about the duel between a swimmer and a devil-fish. Let us see how the desperate youth made out . . .

What! It is not "lone", but "loan". "Loan Shark Charges Desperate Young Man 273 per cent Interest." I have been firing your imagination on false pretenses, because I read the headline carelessly. My apologies! And yet it is something of a treat to discover a flaw in myself after all these years. Apparently I can't read, and have passed my life hitherto in deceiving examiners, immigration-officials and income taxers. Tomorrow I must sally forth to buy one of those untearable picture-books and begin on "pat a fat cat", thence working up to that queer concoction, "Ben will beg a bag for Peg to put her pen in."

We read too fast, arrogantly assuming that what we expect to find is in fact on the page or the notice-board. Nine people out of ten believe that the manger at Bethlehem was visited by three kings. The visitors are not described in the Gospel as kings, nor is their number stated. But so many paintings show three kings—one of them always a negro—that the mistake is ineradicable. A clergyman once told me that in a Christmas sermon he exposed this error, only to be tartly reproached by an aged lady for falsifying Scripture. That is what I meant by arrogance: you would have thought that his deliberate public statement would make her at least suspend judgment until she looked into her Bible again. The belief that Jonah is said to have been swallowed by a whale has still a wide vogue; and Sterne's maxim, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb", has been attributed times without number to Holy Writ, which surely heads the list of books talked about but unread. How many people know that Noah was commanded to bring into the ark specimens of every clean beast and of every bird by *sevens?*

There I go, showing off my scraps of knowledge instead of confessing my blunders! At a little port in the Isle of Wight I was charmed to discover an inn with the engaging name PIE HOTEL. But it proved to be one of those grim hostelries, not rare in England, which provide wet beef and soapy potatoes — no pie. Hastily emerging to seek a genuine meal, I glanced again at the sign. Lo, it had changed to PIER HOTEL: a tree had hidden the R on my arrival. This experience did not prevent me the other day from staring in horror at an erection named HELL STATION. Stepping nimbly across the road in order to see what kind of goblin sold the rail-tickets, I was relieved but disappointed to find that a lamp-standard had been concealing an initial S: the place sold gasoline, not sulphur. But it is not invariably my fault. Again and again I get a violent shock from my Toronto newspaper. "King says he is insulted by Leader of Opposition." That is the sort of news to make you drop the marmalade. "King to visit Britain." Why? Why not? Where else is he? Then it turns out that they mean our W. L. M. King. The treacherous omission of "Mr." is due to their sense of fun, connected with the unpleasant habit of giving names famous in the Old World to places less celebrated in the New, such as Rome and Athens (both in Georgia); indeed there are some dozen North American towns with the latter name. But that is a delicate topic—and off the point, as I observe just in time.

Some base souls there are who batten upon this inability to read straight, this proneness to see what we expect. A certain work on chemistry (or some allied pursuit) has enjoyed surprising sales. How? It seems that chemists (?) deal with things called "ions". Some of these ions are complex, and a *savant* wrote a book about them. The title was printed up the spine of the volume in that unpleasant way some publishers affect, and the two words were accidentally (hum!) run together. The number of women who bought copies has never been divulged. Again, rumor has it that hordes of the unwary were induced to attend a lonely English church one Easter Sunday by a report that on that day the rector "following a custom which dates from the sixteenth century", always officiated in a cherry-colored gown and a rose-colored surplice—only to discover that the cherry was a black cherry and the rose white.

But let us close on a note of hope. Those misreadings are excusable which arise from a special atmosphere: if you are immersed in a peculiar set of ideas you fail for a while to recognize words normally familiar. A girl who had spent many hours sorting index-cards for a book on Greek drama asked her father: "Who was Assy-dees?" He replied that there was no such man in the book. "Well, you've got a card for him." The word proved to be the theatrical term "Asides". Just so a lad wandering round the zoo called to his friend: "Come and look at the dangaroos"—a species of kangaroo, he thought. But the notice-board said: "These Animals are Dangerous." The egress-story you all know.

THE EMPTIED CUP

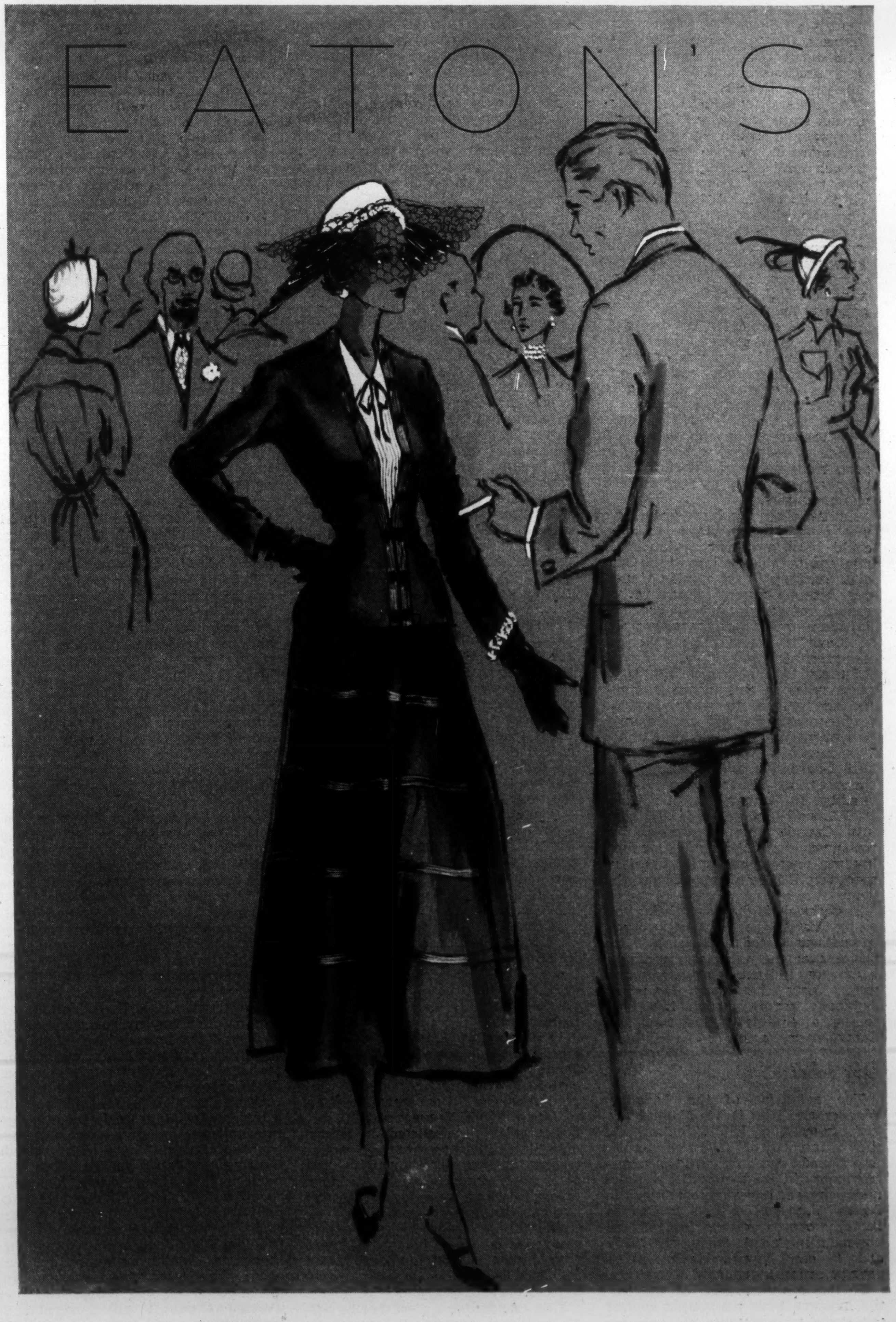
MIST-silvered was the moonlight
  And silver were the leaves
And silver sloped the huddled roofs
  Above the village eaves.

All silver was the starlight
  As out the door I crept
And hurried through the empty
    streets
  Where wiser people slept.

For in that silvery sweet light
  My true love watched for me,
And all the sleeping world was lost
  Beneath a silver tree.

But dreary arched the tired sky
  Above my troubled head,
And dull the lane and dark the door,
  As I crept back to bed.

ARTHUR STRINGER



The Cardigan Look . . . parts company with wool, to become a late afternoon sophisticate in summer-weight materials. Shown here in black illuminated by white and representative of the cardigan influence in dresses now to be seen at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 3, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Low Japanese Wage Poses Problems For Foreign Trade Experts

By L. J. ROGERS

U.S. pressure to revive Japan's foreign trade, so that the essential goods Japan needs may be obtained, combined with the general need to raise the level of international trade, make a pretty problem for the foreign trade experts. Low Japanese wages means that many high-cost firms in countries like Canada will be threatened. L. J. Rogers talked to Canadians vitally concerned with Japan's trade; he outlines the main factors in the problem.

ONE of the hottest problems facing Canada's delegates to the present conference of the International Trade Organization at Annecy in France is trade with Japan. Unofficial reports indicate that the United States government is putting pressure on Canada, and other nations benefitting directly or indirectly from Marshall Plan dollars, to grant most-favored-nation status to Japan. Washington, according to these reports, is backing this move in order to help Japan approach self-sufficiency faster, and thus take some of the financial load off the shoulders of the U.S. occupation authorities.

The move is reportedly backed by southern Democrats whose cotton-growing constituents see a revived Japanese textile trade as a big export market. U.S. manufacturers aren't opposing the move as strongly as they might be expected to, because it means no tariff change for the United States. American tariffs are set up on a single-column basis, so the changes advocated for other nations will not affect the U.S. tariff structure. Also the U.S. tariff system is well prepared, through various administrative devices, to block out imports from any source when those imports appear likely to hurt domestic manufacturers.

On the other hand, the granting of most-favored-nation status to Japan could have a disastrous impact on many vulnerable sections of the Canadian economy, in the opinion of many qualified observers. Already, without benefit of any tariff concessions, Japanese imports are creating serious problems in the textile and the toy manufacturing industries.

During 1948, with most of the imports reaching this country only in the last half of the year, Japanese textiles worth $397,479 and Japanese toys worth $160,160 came into Canada. This movement, judging by the only 1949 figures yet available, those for the month of January, is speeding up steadily. In January, textiles worth $47,211, and toys worth $49,880 came into Canada from Japan—a flow which would see 1948 figures for these imports doubled and quadrupled respectively if it continues through this year.

So seriously is the threat being taken by Ottawa, that a special order-in-council was passed in March, 1949, imposing dumping duties and minimum values on knitted wool gloves and mitts, designed to curb low-priced Japanese imports which had been selling, after duty, at less than half Canadian cost price.

Our Jobs?

The president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, H. G. Smith, said then, "Imports of Japanese textiles into Canada can only result in unemployment of Canadian textile workers under present low-wage conditions in Japan. Japanese exports to Canada actually caused serious loss of employment in Canada during the 1930's and it can happen again unless prompt action is taken."

So far, other sections of the textile industry have not sought special protection from Ottawa, but only because the Japanese occupation authorities have set arbitrary prices on other competitive textile products at levels closer to those prevailing in Canada. However officials of the Primary Textile Institute point out that the basic threat will always remain so long as Japanese textiles are made by workers whose 1948 wages averaged 24 cents a day for men, and 12 cents a day for women.

In spite of any efforts occupation authorities may have made to improve working conditions in the Japanese textile industry, a study of a group of restored mills last summer showed that women and girls were employed under the old system of indentured labor, bought by employers under two- and three-year contracts, required to live in company compounds under 24-hour company regulations.

Competition, But How?

The problem, according to the Primary Textile Institute, is not to secure the exclusion of Japanese manufactures, but to see that they enter the country under approximately competitive conditions. Two methods are suggested to achieve this aim — the temporary method of duties and the permanent method of guaranteeing minimum labor standards as a prerequisite to international competition in textiles.

Adoption of one or both methods of meeting the problem of Japanese imports, in the opinion of textile spokesmen, should come soon because occupation authorities in Japan have announced that they plan an ambitious long-range program to stimulate Japan's export trade starting this year. Textile men point out that textile imports from Japan are pouring into Canada already, without most-favored-nation status, and in only the early stages of the nation's drive to regain its pre-war world markets. Since today's most-favored-nation rates are considerably lower than those under which Japan in pre-war years carved out such a large slice of the Canadian textile market, these observers believe the effect of Japanese competition will be even more disastrous to the Canadian textile industry than it was in the thirties.

Spokesmen for the toy industry echo these arguments. They point out that in their field the Japanese competitive products are often made from materials whose use in toys is illegal in Canada. These sources claim that many of the cheaper Japanese toys sold on the Canadian market last Christmas were made from the highly inflammable compound, cellulose nitrate. This is described as a cheap substitute for the non-inflammable plastic materials used by Canadian toymakers.

What about the other side of the story? In the period 1935 to 1939, Japan was Canada's fourth biggest customer, ranking only slightly behind Australia. Our annual exports to Japan in 1935-39 averaged $21 millions, while we imported in return only $4.5 millions per year. Thus our trading balance with Japan in that period was proportionately the most favorable which we enjoyed with any nation. In the first year of two-way trade since the war, 1948, we again enjoyed a favorable balance of trade with Japan, exporting goods valued at $8,000,548 while importing only $3,143,000 worth of Japanese products.

This sounds like a good trading setup—until you examine it more closely. In the first place, it is highly unlikely that we will ever restore our export markets in Japan for the bulk of the goods we sold them in the 1935-39 period. In those years raw materials for war stockpiles made up anywhere from sixty to ninety per cent of the total of Canadian exports. In 1939, for example, non-ferrous metals, nickel, copper, lead and aluminum with asbestos accounted for $25.8 of the $28.2 million export total.

Since it is not the policy of the occupation authorities to permit Japanese re-armament, it is unlikely that we will sell minerals on this scale to Japan again for many years to come.

What about that impressive 1948 export total? It offers very little more encouragement for long-range trade than the 1935-39 figures when the details are studied. Biggest items on the list are non-repeating exports—$5 million worth of Crow's Nest Pass Coal which is estimated to have cost at least $30 a ton by the time it reached Japan; $1.2 millions worth of flax seed; $130,000 worth of meal. Then there are ration items for the occupying forces such as $320,000 worth of fresh beef and veal, and $275,000 worth of good Canadian whisky.

The most hopeful export item on the list from a long-range standpoint in both the 1935-39 period and since the war seems to be forest products. In the year 1939, we sold Japan slightly more than one million dollars' worth of lumber, wood pulp and newsprint. In 1948, this trade was revived with the sale of just under half a million worth of sulphite pulp. In the first two months of 1949, however, we managed to sell Japan only $27,000 worth of newsprint in the forest products list—although we did raise our exports of whisky in that period to what must be an all-time record level of $100,000. The biggest item on the '49 export total of $405,905 for January-February is fresh beef and veal at $166,000.

Concluding then that there seems to be some hope of selling forest products, and possibly minerals on a limited scale, to Japan on a long-term basis, what is there that Japan can sell to us which our own industries cannot now supply us? An examination of the import list for 1948 shows a fair number of items likely to recur although the biggest single item is scrap iron, at $1.6 millions which looks like a one-shot purchase at present domestic scrap prices. China and porcelain tableware at $250,000, Japanese oranges at $175,000, tea at $180,000 all seem like logical things to import from Japan.

Dollar Deal

One other factor in the export-import situation with Japan arises from the fact that transactions are carried out in U.S. currency. Thus our favorable balance on Japanese trade since its resumption has helped our U. S. dollar position. On the other hand, imports of tea and other products might have been purchased from sterling-bloc areas, where Canada might find more customers for her manufactured products than she seems likely to create in a U. S. dominated Japan. Also, any marked increase in imports from Japan which might follow if we granted most-favored-nation status to that country might create a drain on our U.S. dollar balances.

Ottawa opinion favors some sort of attempt to reintegrate Japan into the international trading world. The problem that will have to be solved is how to let Japan get the goods she must have without letting her pay for it with exports that put higher paid workmen in Canada out of work. There is no simple solution to the problem. No doubt many Canadian consumers would be happy to see cheaper goods on store shelves; at the moment the only people who are worried about it are government trade officials and men in the industries directly affected by low-cost Japanese competition. The Japanese case illustrates fairly well the difficulties of reconciling necessary national objectives of high levels of income and balanced trade with publicly professed international aims.

MORE ROOM: the new Custom Dodge Four-Door Sedan, shown above features longer wheelbase, wider seats, more head and leg room.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Our Economic Instability

By P. M. RICHARDS

SURELY it's queer that an ability to produce abundantly should make trouble for us, but that is what seems to be happening, or at least, what is threatening to happen. Today, as we all know, we really have a "buyer's market" again. Prices are moving downward. Customers are being courted as they haven't been in many years. But goods are accumulating in warehouses and stores faster than consumers are taking them.

This piling up of goods is no doubt partly due to the fact that general business activity has declined somewhat from the recent boom level. This has produced some local unemployment, and a general disposition on the part of consumers to be cautious about spending. But this consumer-caution is not an adequate explanation of the accumulation of goods, since actually the volume of buying is still very large, by any normal standards. Apparently a better reason is the enormous increase in recent years in the productive power of industry—an increase which is perhaps relatively even more marked in Canada than in the United States.

Thus we can apply to ourselves no less than to the U.S., a noteworthy comment made the other day by Marriner S. Eccles, former chairman and now member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. After dwelling on the "astonishing ease with which our economy has met the tremendous production demands placed on it in the war and postwar period," he went on: "Our remarkable achievements, however, pose forcefully an old but unsolved problem, given conditions of peace in the world. That problem is: How can we keep our economy producing on a sustained basis at the high levels of which our manpower and productive facilities are capable? How can we provide a steady distribution of the goods and services we are able to turn out?"

It is a fact, as Mr. Eccles went on to say, that the foremost long-run problem of democratic capitalism is how to sustain economic stability. Democracies have not yet succeeded in solving it. On the contrary, recurrent depression has been a chronic tendency of western capitalism. And there is a tendency for depressions to become more severe. From the record it is perhaps not surprising that in other parts of the world there has been a drift away from democratic capitalism.

But however small its success in maintaining stability, capitalism has succeeded in developing an unrivalled technology of production. For a long time, except in war or general inflation, capitalism's capacity to produce has constantly exceeded society's use of that capacity. The problem has been to maintain aggregate demand for total output.

When total income at high levels of employment does not flow back directly or indirectly into the expenditure stream, demand becomes insufficient to take off the market what is produced. As a result, production, income and employment fall off and deflation inevitably sets in. Whose responsibility is it when that happens? The answer is that it is nobody's individual responsibility, Eccles said, but everybody's collective responsibility. There are millions of people and thousands of businesses who receive income and decide how to use it. There is no assurance that they will make a sufficient amount of total expenditures to disburse the entire income. If they do not, trouble begins to develop.

The Only Answer

This characteristic pattern of instability has increasingly required collective action through government to supplement the spending stream in order to provide a sufficient amount of total expenditures. Government intervention is the only answer we have yet devised, and it is likely to be the only answer to the problem of depression when it arises, because government alone is in a position to act on a sufficient scale.

"I do not like this any more than you do," said Mr. Eccles, "but it seems to be unavoidable if we are to maintain, without loss of our freedoms, the high living standards for our people which we have the capacity to produce. The experience of history plainly shows that political and other freedoms will not survive in the midst of widespread unemployment and destitution. These freedoms only thrive when there is reasonable freedom from want and insecurity."

Eccles said that to recognize frankly the circumstances in which democratic capitalism finds itself today need not be an endorsement of New Dealism or Socialism, nor constitute a commitment to the idea of what is called the Welfare State. He asserted that democratic capitalism is today menaced not only by its Communist enemy but also by its own failure to face up to the problems of how to achieve and maintain stable economic progress.

Cripps Plots A Middle Way Out Of Subsidy Dilemma

By PETER INGLIS

The financial problem facing British socialists is how to pay for subsidies without a ruinous tax rate. A hard lesson in economics was taught by Sir Stafford Cripps in his 1949 budget: he began a solution of this problem by lowering the level of subsidies. He hopes, by this method, not only to find a middle way out of the subsidy dilemma but also to increase national productivity. Peter Inglis, Canadian newspaperman in London, discusses Sir Stafford's measures.

London.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' 1949 budget, which Britain is only just beginning to digest properly, was a document of unprecedented courage; it is doubtful whether any budget in any country in the year before a general election has so completely ignored electoral advantage.

It does the Conservative press of this island no great credit that it has christened this the "Misery Budget." In it Sir Stafford has admitted problems which the Conservative opposition had never dared to discuss publicly because they were labelled political poison. The Conservative reaction to the budget, in essence, was no more than "Well, to tell you the truth, we feel that way too."

The first reaction of the ordinary Englishman, whether he belonged to the Labor party or not, was a scream of pain. During the preceding months he had built up in his mind a firm conviction that 1949 would bring him some tax relief. Wholesalers were so sure that cigarettes would come down from the 70 cents a pack to which taxation had raised them that they unloaded their stocks on to retailers. For the first time since the war you could buy all the cigarettes you wanted at any tobacco stand in Britain.

Against the background of these hopes, the budget was a bitter shock. It made one single concession affecting the ordinary Englishman: a penny (one and two-thirds cents) off the price of a pint of beer. For the rest, it offered more austerity: an increase of seven cents a pound for meat; seven cents more a pound for cheese; three cents more a pound for butter; it put the tax on telephones up heavily; it added an extra two cents to the cost of registered letters; it consolidated the various forms of death duty—and made the over-all rate heavier.

"You can not," Sir Stafford told the country bluntly, "have your cake and eat it."

Recognition

In the weeks since the budget, Englishmen of all sorts have been studying the cake they receive—and also its price tag. Sir Stafford has jolted them into a recognition — in many cases a grudging recognition—of certain hard economic truths, notably these:

First: the process of soaking the rich (even if you disguise it with the more polite title of "levelling the economic status of the population") is subject to the law of diminishing returns.

Second: after the returns have diminished near the vanishing point—as they do very quickly—the man receiving the benefits has to pay for them out of his own pocket.

Third: "free" medical care, "free" glasses, "free" dentures, "free" milk for the school children and all the other "free" things the Briton can obtain do not descend like manna from heaven or reproduce by binary fission—they are free only until the bill is presented, and the bill is presented to everybody.

Fourth: the comfort derived from "cheap" food, housing and such disappears the moment the tax collector knocks at the door asking for the money for the subsidies. This last item of subsidies is perhaps worth fuller study because it seems to shed light on nearly all the economic problems with which the 1949 budget has brought British Labor firmly face-to-face.

The initial screams of protest when Sir Stafford announced his increases in the prices of subsidized foods drowned out, at first, the rest of his statement on the subject. It was only afterwards that most people became aware of three remarkable statistics he had slipped in:

1) The increased food prices will not reduce the amount of food subsidies very much; its purpose is to keep them from rising farther, and in 1949 they will still be $60,000,000 more than they were in 1947;

2) At the start of this year, subsidies were running at a yearly rate of about $44 for every man, woman and child in the British Isles;

3) To keep food prices at the 1948 level would have required raising the subsidy rate to more than $50 a head.

The yearly level of subsidies on the eve of the budget was $1,940,000,000. Without raising food prices, they would have totalled $2,272,000,000 in 1949. With luck, they can now be held down to $1,860,000,000. In the fiscal year that ended on March 31 subsidies cost nearly one-eighth of the entire revenue of the British government.

For all practical purposes, there is nobody now left to soak in these islands except the masses themselves.

Incentive?

But soaking the masses is a lot harder than soaking the rich. The British working man has a phobia of taxation, and he lacks the incentive to earn money.

The working class—and it is still, despite Socialism, much more of a distinct class here than in Canada—is largely untaxable through income taxes. It does not defy the government and refuse to pay; it simply refuses to a very large degree to earn taxable income.

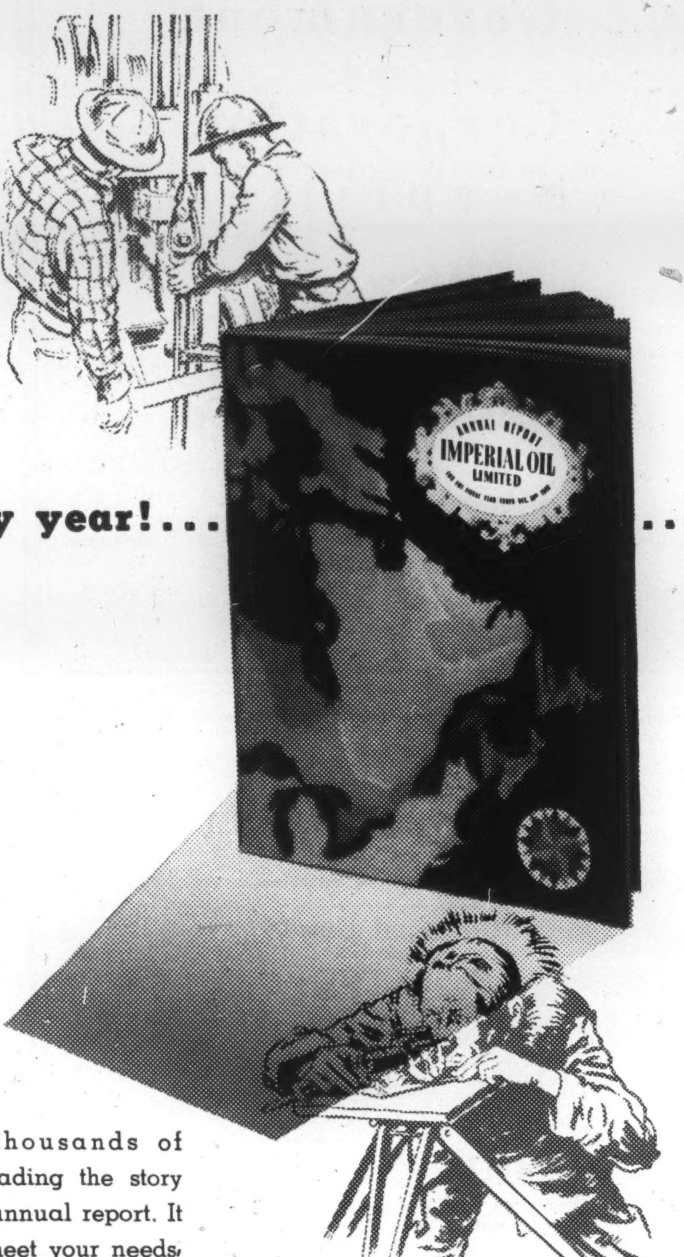
After all, the necessities of life are provided cheaply—through subsidies—and can be bought with income below the taxable brackets.

A great percentage of the population of this country has lived for generations on the barest necessities or less. It is prepared to accept betterment of its living conditions with a fair alacrity—if the betterment is provided on easy terms. It is not prepared to work very hard for the mere sake of betterment. The incentive to earn money for more than necessities seems to have left much of the British working class.

This situation presents the British Labor Party with a terrible dilemma. The fundamental tenets of Socialism demand that there should be a levelling process to provide every man with a decent livelihood—and you would be hard put to find a dozen Conservatives who are not themselves Socialists to this degree. These tenets require, further, that the levelling process should be achieved by just such machinery as is being used now—high subsidies paid for out of high taxation.

But the use of this machinery has a different effect—it has already achieved a large degree of levelling, but now it is starting to shave down the bumps to the level of the dips, instead of filling the dips up to a middle line. It is starting to destroy the incentives to national productivity, and thereby to destroy national wealth, and in turn to drag the level of living standards down instead of levelling them.

Sir Stafford Cripps' budget suggests his approach to this dilemma will be down a middle road: to ease up a little on the levelling process by giving the better-off no benefit, but increasing the minimum which the worse-off must work to earn the necessities so that their productivity can slowly be increased. If he succeeds, he will have brought off one of the most precarious balancing acts in history.



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This week many thousands of Canadians will be reading the story told in Imperial Oil's annual report. It is a story of how, to meet your needs, Imperial last year found more crude oil, produced more crude, transported, refined, distributed and marketed more oil and products than ever before.

To do this we had to spend a lot of money. We sent men ranging over thousands of square miles in the search for new oil fields—and we found new oil. We built new ships . . . new pipe lines . . . new refining units . . . new marketing facilities . . . and a host of other things. Again last year we spent more money than we earned, but it was an investment in Canada's future as well as our own.

We raised most of the money we needed by borrowing and by selling some of our major investments; the rest was earnings put back into the business after paying dividends.

On the year's business we made a profit of less than a cent a gallon on products sold. This amounted to 4 and 9/10ths cents out of each sales dollar we received.

It was a busy, successful, interesting year. When it began we were sometimes hard pressed to meet all your needs; when it ended supplies were assured. It saw new oil discovered, making Canada less dependent on foreign supplies; new equipment added, helping to serve Canadians better with the products they need.

Bringing you oil is a big job—and a costly one.

If you're interested in facts . . .

1948 set new records in all phases of Imperial Oil's operations.

If the wells drilled by the company to find and produce oil in Canada during 1948 were placed end to end they would total 163 miles.

Five large tankers were added to the company's fleets; the Leduc pipe line was extended to Edmonton, and plans progressed for a pipe line from Edmonton to Regina; 4,711 tank cars moved more than 150,000 car loads of crude oil and products.

Imperial's eight refineries processed an average of 135,027 barrels per day, a new record.

Sales totalled 1,819,000,000 gallons. On its operations the company earned $16,873,163—a profit of 93/100 of a cent per gallon for each of the 1,819,000,000 gallons sold. From its investments the company earned $5,958,907.

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SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending June 15, 1949 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 16, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, April 14, 1949

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 247

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 12, 1949.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Labrador-Quebec Iron Properties Provide Production Objective

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH expectation that billions of tons may before long be developed in Canada, iron ore promises to have an important role in the future economy of the country. In fact, Labrador's iron-ore deposits may be greater than those which touched off the great industrial expansion of the United States, according to the current issue of the magazine *Steelways*, published by the American Iron and Steel Institute, in an article by John D. Greene, entitled "Canada: The Next Big Power?" Also arousing interest at the moment is the announcement that sufficient tonnage has now been proven on the Labrador and Quebec concessions of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines to justify the necessary expenditures to bring the properties into production. It is estimated an expenditure of $200,000,000 may be required for this big undertaking, to provide a railroad, railroad and mining equipment, power development, dock construction and other facilities.

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The bringing of the properties to production will take a number of years, J. R. Timmins, president of Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, states in the annual report, and adds, "but, in our opinion, the discovery is of sufficient magnitude, that eventually this will become an important source of iron ore supply for some of the blast furnaces and steel plants of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States." Plans for financing this undertaking will be formulated, Mr. Timmins advises, going on to point out "it will be necessary that substantial tonnages be disposed of annually in the United States, as this is the only market in which large tonnages can be sold at the present time. However, no matter what form financing may take, an ample supply of iron ore will be reserved for the requirements of Canada and the United Kingdom for a long time to come."

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A combined tonnage of 323,828,000 long tons of very good grade direct shipping open pit iron ore and manganiferous iron ore has been indicated by drilling with reasonable accuracy on the Labrador and Quebec concessions of Hollinger Consolidated. Up to the end of 1948, a total of some 101,054,000 tons of good grade iron ore had been located in 10 deposits on the concessions of Labrador Mining. Of this total 60,000,000 tons were added during the past season. Drilling to date in Quebec has indicated some 222,774,000 tons in 15 deposits. More ore has been developed in Quebec than in Labrador due to the fact that there is considerably less overburden and more outcrops of ore in the Quebec area. As a result, new orebodies are more difficult to locate in Labrador, but President Timmins states there is no doubt additional ore will be discovered, pointing out that exploration of the overburden areas will be continued.

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Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co. was incorporated to construct and operate a railway between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the ore deposits in Quebec and Labrador. The final location for the proposed railway has been run on 100 miles of the rougher section between Seven Islands and Wacouna Lake near the height of land, the Labrador Mining head states, and preliminary lines run over most of the remaining portion. Work is proceeding on a winter tote road which closely follows the route of the railway, which will be approximately 350 miles in length. The company has purchased its own aircraft, and Hollinger Ungava Transport Ltd. is incorporated to provide air services. Ungava Power Company was formed to acquire sites and provide hydro-electric power for mining and other facilities. In dealing with finances President Timmins comments that additional funds will be required to pay off the liabilities of the company and provide for future expenditures to be made in prospecting and exploration work. All the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares is issued and directors are presently considering plans as to the best method of raising the required funds.

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in 1948 had a net profit of $1,845,858, equal to 37.5 cents per share as compared with $1,008,270, or 20.5 cents in the previous 12 months. The higher earnings reflected the treatment of 1,233,581 tons with an average recovery of $8.10 per ton as against 1.087,352 tons grading $8.22 in the preceding year. The estimated assistance under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act amounted to $723,702, but as the estimated tax, Dominion and Provincial, on this assistance amounts to $208,404, the net estimated assistance is $515,298. The cost of living bonus paid to the employees equivalent to 6.7 cents per hour for January, 1948, rose to the equivalent of 11 cents per hour as of July 1, 1948. The total amount paid as cost of living bonus during the year amounted in all to $538,949, which represents a cost of $.4369 per ton. A strong liquid position is reported, current assets of $4,286,641 at the year end comparing with current liabilities of $1,106,062. Current assets do not include materials and supplies of $1,780,591 and the wholly-owned subsidiary, International Bond & Share Corp., which had a net asset value at the year end of $3,925,199, based on quoted market value of its investments, as compared with $5,083,806 a year previous. The reduction in net asset value resulted from the payment to Hollinger of $1,277,203 on account of arrears of dividends. The estimated ore reserves of 6,750,367 tons were down 370,312 tons from the end of 1947.

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A program of shaft deepening is planned by Aunor Gold Mines as a result of favorable developments at depth. The main shaft is to be deepened to 2,925 feet, and the program of shaft sinking and the opening of four new levels will require about two and a half years to complete.

•

A much improved year is reported by Central Patricia Gold Mines for 1948, with net profit amounting to $345,910, or 13.8 cents per share, as against a net loss of $118,878 in the preceding 12 months. The company's financial position was also better, net working assets of $1,462,384 comparing with $996,376 the previous year. Ore reserves at the end of 1948 aggregate 254,868 tons having an average grade of $11.20 to the ton as against 301,736 tons of an average grade of $11.55 reported a year ago. The report of D. B. Angus, manager, shows that the "C" and "B" orebodies pinching out against the fault gaps in the iron formation has materially reduced the tonnage per vertical foot on the 3,400-foot level. Lateral development on this level in the favorable iron formation is to be continued and preparations are being made to sink a second winze 450 feet below this horizon to open three new levels.

(*Continued on next page*)

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

ALL **provinces** showed retail sales gains in February, with the exception of the Maritimes.

Saskatchewan led the way with a 21.6 per cent increase, followed by Alberta with 21.5; Manitoba, 9.9; Ontario, 4.4; British Columbia, 1.6, and Quebec, 1.2. Sales in the Maritimes were down 2.5 per cent over the same time a year ago.

Among the trades, the sharpest gains were scored by lumber and building materials, upping February sales by 17.3 per cent; department stores reported a 9.4 per cent increase; variety stores, 7 per cent.

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American business failures continued to increase in March, rising 24 per cent to 849, a postwar high. They were some 300 below the total reported in pre-war 1940. Casualties were almost 80 per cent larger than in the comparable month in 1948; in fact, they exceeded those in any other March since 1942.

Dun & Bradstreet's failure index, which represents the failure rate adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and projected to an annual basis, also increased this March. Casualties were 33 per 10,000 concerns in operation as compared with 20 a year ago.

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Gross value of work performed by concerns in the bridge building and structural steel work industry in 1947 amounted to $52,559,258, an increase of 31 per cent over the preceding year's figure of $40,122,695. (D.B.S.)

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Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations in 1948 reached a total of $1,693,315,000, the highest figure recorded since the publication of comparable statistics back to 1938, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year's net income compares with the revised estimates of $1,234,909,000 for 1947, the previous high total, and of $1,161,395,000 for 1946.

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended April 16 were affected by the Good Friday holiday, declining to 64,776 cars from 71,997 in the preceding week.

Cumulative totals for the first 15 weeks amounted to 1,080,969 cars compared with 1,102,381 in the similar period last year and 1,045,291 cars in 1947. Grain loadings show a gain of 18,919 cars over 1948 at 96,915, coal was up 6,214 cars to 89,620, coke improved by 1,498 cars, ores and concentrates were 4,762 cars heavier, while gasoline and petroleum, iron and steel, autos and sugar have moved in greater volume. Recessions were indicated in marketings of grain products, hay and straw, live stock, dairy products, meats, all forest products, fertilizers and miscellaneous manufactures. (D.B.S.)

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Industrial activity, as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce index of industrial activity (1937 = 100) rose in March to 155 from February. This is the first upturn in the index since last December when the composite number was 162. The recent rise is due mainly to a marked increase in the production of heavy iron and steel.

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Revenues of 122 warehousing establishments in Canada which reported their operations to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for both 1946 and 1947 rose from $14,711,000 to $16,590,000, or by 12.8 per cent. Expenses advanced from $12,607,000 to $13,867,000, or by 10 per cent, net operating revenues from $2,104,000 to $2,723,000, and net income from $1,042,000 to $1,824,000.

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Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in March totalled 46,200, an advance of less than one per cent over the same month last year. During the first three months of this year, entries totalled 114,600, an increase of six per cent over the same period in 1948. (D.B.S.)

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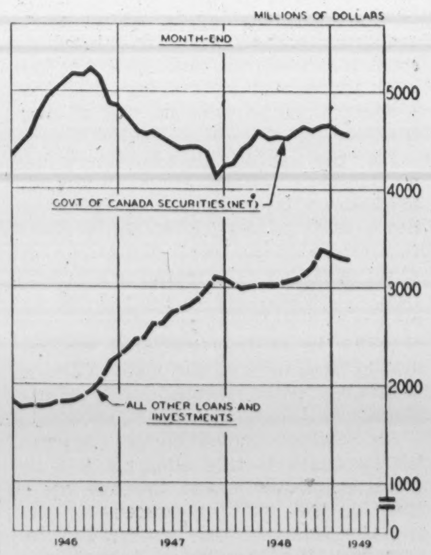

Government of Canada securities and all other loans and investments of the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks for 1949 and the past three years are graphed above. (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary.*)

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HOME OIL
COMPANY LIMITED
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on the 15th day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of May, 1949, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.
J. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
April 20th, 1949.

Sicks'
SICKS' BREWERIES LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

To the Shareholders,
Sicks' Breweries Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 80) of twenty-five cents (.25c) per share on the no par value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared today payable on the 30th day of June, 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of May, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.
CALGARY, Alberta,
April 21st, 1949.

What is it worth to-day?

Costs of repairs and replacements have increased tremendously over pre-war.

BUILDING MATERIALS ARE UP 117%
HOME FURNISHINGS ARE UP 64%
LABOR WAGES ARE UP 72%

FIRE INSURANCE should be checked periodically to see that there is adequate protection!

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

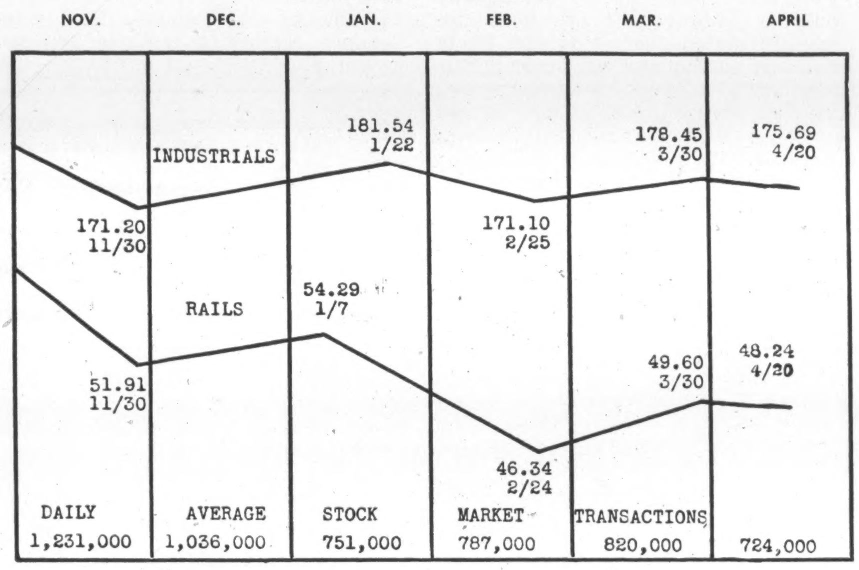
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible American adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

In November 30, 1948, and again on February 5, 1949, the Dow-Jones industrial average receded to the 171 level. This compared with bottom support points as 163 in 1946, 163 in 1947, and 165 in 1948. If, however, we analyze the decline from the June 1948 highs to the November-February lows more closely, it will be found that the thirty stocks making up the average bottomed out, not simultaneously, but over about a six-month period. If each of the stocks had made its low on the same day, as was approximated on the preceding declines in 1946, 1947, and 1948, the industrial average would have ruled at around 162. We mention this for two reasons. First, it indicates that once more the important three-year 160/165 area has been tested without the average being driven into new low ground. Second, the average could now, or at some later date, move to the 160/165 level without the individual stocks in such average necessarily going any lower than they already have been on the decline to date.

We feel that selected stocks offer good values and are purchases on weakness where reserves are excessive. Moderate reserves are recommended, however, pending further clarification as to the degree to which business readjustment will develop.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



MINES

(*Continued from previous page*)

F. M. Connell, president, states in the annual report that directors consider it is inadvisable to resume dividend payments until the result of this development work is known.

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Brewis & White Ltd., Toronto, have arranged to finance exploration of a 77-claim block in northern Saskatchewan, held by A. Studer, of Regina. The large gold-bearing group was worked years ago by both Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Hudson Bay, and extends for 8½ miles in a northeast-southwest direction. A 3,000,000 share company, Studer Gold Mines Ltd., has been formed for the property which lies 24 miles north from Lac La Ronge.

•

Increased production of zinc and silver and the high selling prices for most products in 1948 resulted in earnings of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada reaching a new all-time peak. Net profits amounted to $54,713,094, equivalent to $16.70 per share, as compared with $32,278,341 or $11.38 per share in 1947. Total sales of the company's products attained a record value of $129,710,120, which compared with $100,580,455 in the previous 12 months. Dividends paid last year totalled $9.75 and in 1947 amounted to $5.50 per share. Working capital at the end of the year was $69,635,585 as against $54,484,101 a year previous. R. E. Stavert, president, points out in the annual report that the earnings of the company and of its employees are due in large measure to the investment of profits of earlier years in new plants and in mineral deposits. Prospecting and development activities in 1948 showed promising results. An active exploration program was carried on across Canada, with 100 properties examined during the year, of which four were optioned. A substantial amount of work was done on eight development projects. While ore reserves are not reported it is stated that the program of development at the Sullivan mine, initiated after the war to overcome restrictions imposed by war conditions, was continued during 1948 and a new high record of 51,037 development footage was completed. According to Mr. Stavert the situation is now generally satisfactory.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS Co. reported a net loss of $342,140 for the year 1948 compared with a surplus of $841,457 in 1947, in the annual report covering operations for 1948. The company carried 398,271,535 passengers in 1948, a decrease of 78,238 from the previous year.

Net operating revenue was $1,158,090 in 1948 as against $2,520,278 in 1947, a reduction of $1,362,188. The net loss was $342,140 compared with net revenue of $841,457 in 1947. Surplus account at the end of 1948, after transferring $500,000 to depreciation reserve, (compared with an amount of $1,000,000 in the previous year) was $1,433,942, resulting in a decrease of $843,374 during the year.

Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $4,228,847, as compared with $3,031,412 in 1947.

•

THE GREAT AMERICAN group of companies has announced that in order that it may better service the steadily increasing dominionwide business, it has become necessary that the Canadian head office be located more centrally. It has been transferred from Montreal to Toronto where thoroughly equipped offices have been provided on the second floor of the Metropolitan Building, 44 Victoria Street. The Quebec business of these companies will be supervised by a branch office, 465 St. John Street, Montreal. A newly established service has been opened in Quebec City at 116 Mountain Hill.

•

CANADA MACHINERY Corp. Ltd. report the net profit for the year was $109,827.14 or $1.09 per share, as compared with $131,898.27 or $1.31 per share for the previous year. The earned surplus account at the end of the year stood at $466,361.71. Sales for the year were slightly lower than for the preceding year. In addition higher labor and material costs in a more competitive market for the company's products resulted in a smaller margin of profit.

•

NET PROFIT of Donohue Brothers Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, amounted to $534,066 or $3.56 per share common stock, moderately above the net profit of $511,351 or $3.41 per share shown for 1947. Net operating profit was $1,038,957 as compared with $1,150,108, provision for depreciation was increased from $171,609 to $189,663, and income tax provision was lower at $315,229 as against $467,147. Considering the need of additional working capital and funds to finance the capital expenditure program, directors deemed it prudent to pay only the regular annual dividend of $1 per share. After providing for dividends paid and surplus adjustments, consolidated surplus at the end of 1948 amounted to $2,263,112 as compared with $1,878,109 at the end of 1947.

•

THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC Co. report for 1948 that gross earnings from operation amounted to $13,538,974 to which is added net miscellaneous income of $206,142, making a total gross revenue of $13,745,117. The gross earnings from operation were up $292,738 from the previous year but due to increased wage rates and costs of materials, operating expenses were $739,176 higher. The gross payroll of the company for the year amounted to $5,657,978, an increase of $579,224 over 1947.

The net income for 1948 shows a decrease of $87,903 from that of 1947 notwithstanding benefitting from reduction of interest by retirement of $400,000 of the 2¾ per cent bonds and reduction in the amount of income taxes.

•

TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE of Provincial Transport Co. for 1948 was $8,804,758 and exceeded by $1,272,841 that of 1947, which had estab-

(*Continued on back page*)

Money at Work

Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

If you have personal savings to invest, or are charged with the investment of funds for a business or institution, we invite you to consult us about the matter. Any recommendations we make are based upon known facts about each security and have due regard to safety of principal, regularity of income and ready marketability.

Immediate and careful attention will be given to your inquiry.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Earthquake Hazards Not Realized And Little Insurance Carried

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is well known in insurance circles that an earthquake which caused serious property damage stirs up increased interest in earthquake hazards and brings an increased demand for insurance protection against such losses, especially in the earthquake area and adjacent regions.

AFTER every earthquake of serious proportions public interest is aroused in the subject of earthquake hazards and the insurance protection which may be available to cover resultant losses. But this interest does not last long, and the lessons taught by virtually every earthquake that has taken place in Canada and the United States have been soon forgotten, and the demand for earthquake insurance has dwindled within a short period.

In 1948, for example, the net earthquake insurance premiums written in Canada by Dominion registered companies were $17,312, compared with $40,073 in the previous year. Canadian incorporated companies wrote $2,494 compared with $1,688 in 1947, British companies wrote $7,233, compared with $16,856 in 1947, and United States and other foreign companies wrote $7,495, compared with $21,529 in 1947.

As a matter of fact, earthquake insurance has never been in much demand in Canada or in the United States except in the state of California, where even before there was a public demand for the coverage it was a necessary part of the security required on certain real estate loans and the underwriting of bond issues. It is relatively a new form of insurance, having been almost unheard of prior to 1906.

As late as 1925, when the earthquake occurred at Santa Barbara, the record shows that hardly one-tenth of the property damaged was covered by earthquake insurance. Because of the rarity of destructive earthquakes and the meagre records kept, statistical data as to the proper rates of premium to be charged are still not altogether satisfactory. General facts would indicate that the actual hazard in most sections of the country is very small considered as a mathematical ratio.

Therefore a considerable part of the problem of underwriting the earthquake hazard is the determination of the cost at a ratio comparable to the actual hazard. From the viewpoint of hazard, the first factor of importance is the character and location of the faults in the particular regions under consideration. With respect to the state of California, for instance, it is well known that the San Andreas fault is the largest within the region and extends from the Imperial Valley up the coastal area of the state through the San Francisco Bay peninsula and out into the Pacific Ocean beyond Bolinas. The other principal fault is what is known as the Haywards fault, which extends through the region of Alvarado, northward through the University of California campus.

There are also a number of smaller although well-defined semi-active faults in California, but as far as any great amount of adjustment is concerned, it is found that only the San Andreas fault has been so affected, and that by the 1906 earthquake. With respect to conditions surrounding the Haywards fault, the last major adjustment was experienced about 1868.

No Locality Immune

While the territory along the Pacific coast is regarded as most subject to earthquakes, experts have expressed the view that no locality in the United States or the southern portion of the Dominion of Canada is beyond the possibility of earthquake hazard. However, it has been frequently stated that it is not likely that any earthquake will occur in this territory with greater destructive violence than those which have taken place in San Francisco and Santa Barbara.

In calculating the earthquake hazard from the insurance standpoint, it appears to be necessary to base rates mostly on the more dangerous localities in or near to which earthquakes of greater or less severity have actually occurred. Another matter to be taken into consideration in calculating the hazard, is the total area in which serious damage to buildings of ordinary construction is likely to occur in any one earthquake. United States records show that this area seldom exceeds five square miles.

With regard to the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, there is no question that it was the fire which caused the extensive damage, the fire damage being estimated at about $400,000,000, while the earthquake damage did not exceed $20,000,000, or about 5 per cent of the total damage. Of course, it must be kept in mind that the total values at risk are now substantially greater than in those days, and accordingly with the same frequency of earthquakes, a very much higher average or aggregate loss is to be expected in the future if improvement in structural conditions does not offset the development of "high value districts."

In the 1925 earthquake in the city of Santa Barbara, there was a total damage to property of about $6,000,000, not including residences. While the amount of earthquake liability insurance carried in the city was between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, the earthquake liability losses paid amounted to $600,000. Thus the total insurance loss was less than one-eighth of the amount of the property damage, and the other seven-eighths of the earthquake loss was borne by uninsured property owners. In some cases building damage ran to 50 per cent of sound value, while the average was about 10 per cent.

In the Southern California earthquake of March 10, 1933, considerable damage was done to an area of about 25 by 35 miles in extent, with a loss estimated at about $50,000,000. In the

(*Continued on next page*)

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

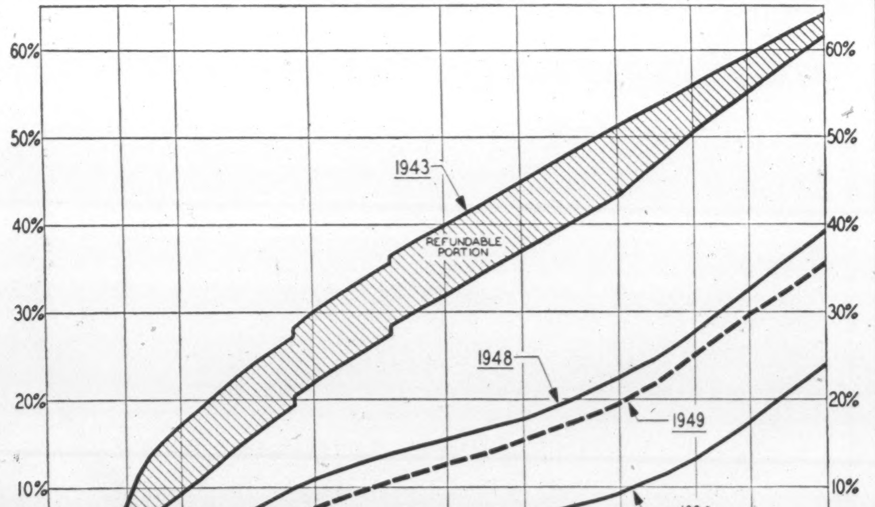
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

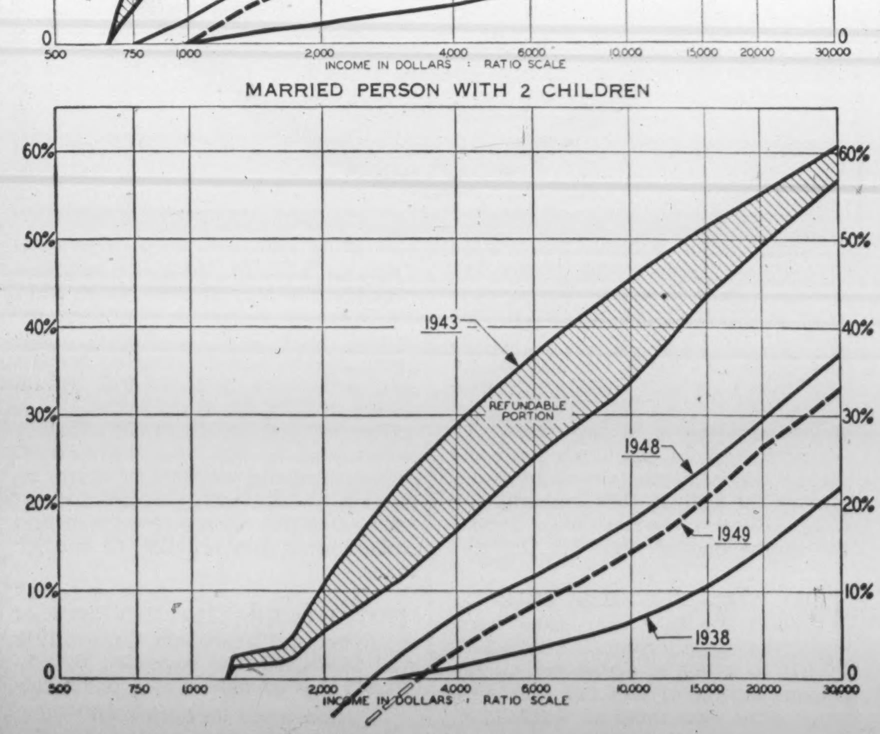
Here Is How The New Income Tax Compares With The Old Rates

The new exemptions and the new rates of income tax announced by Mr. Abbott in his budget have effected a substantial reduction for all persons taxed. Below, in two diagrams prepared by the Bank of Canada, the new tax is compared with the old. The dotted line shows the 1949 rate; it can easily be seen that it is below the 1948 level of tax, and very much below the 1943 level, even with the return of the refundable portion, but that it is still substantially above the rates for 1938.

SINGLE PERSON



MARRIED PERSON WITH 2 CHILDREN



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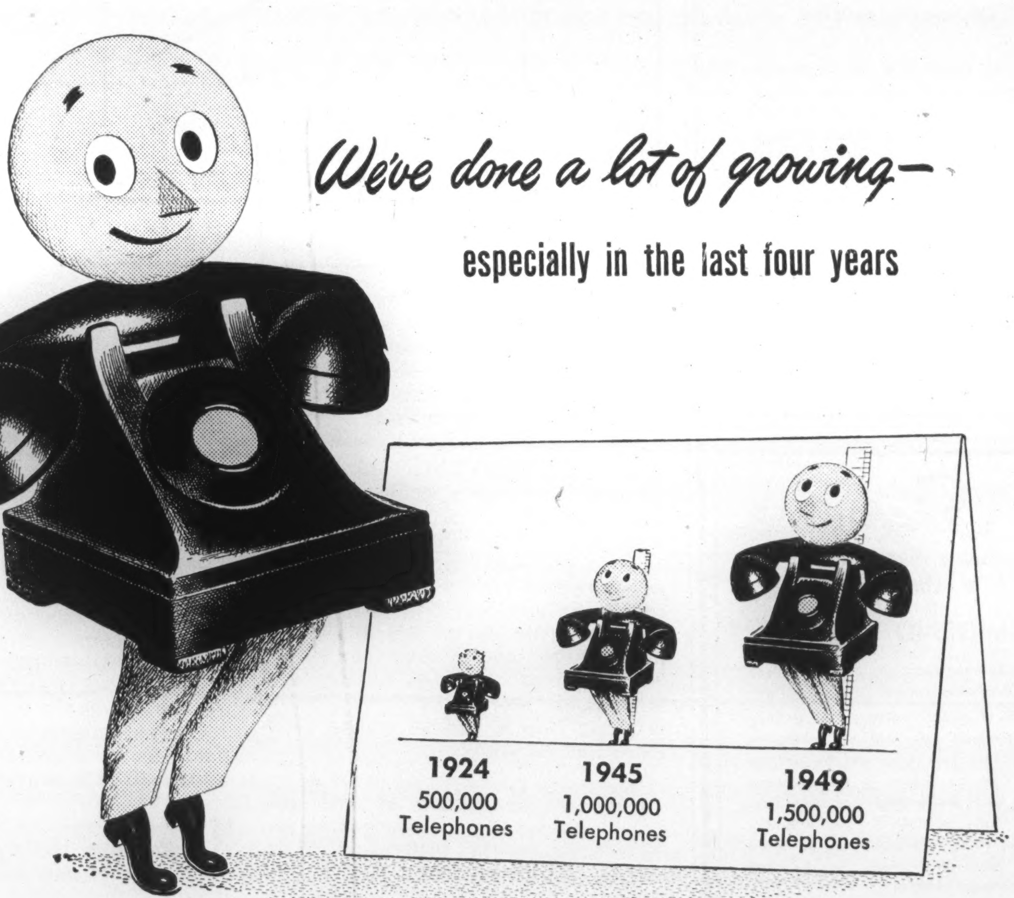

We've done a lot of growing—

especially in the last four years

WE'VE PASSED another milestone in telephone history — in Ontario and Quebec we now have 1½ *million* telephones. Of these, 500,000 were added in the last four years. That's more telephones than we installed in our first 40 years!

And as we have grown, service has grown better. Your calls go through quickly, clearly. You can always count on your telephone. Yet up to now, despite rising costs on all sides, there has been no increase in the basic telephone rates established 22 years ago. Few things give you so much real value at such low cost as your telephone.

We've broken all records — but there are still orders we haven't been able to fill. We will keep right on working and building to make your telephone service a bigger bargain than ever — to continue to provide more and better service at the lowest possible cost.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Tariffs and Embargoes Talk Of Annecy Conference

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The third session of the I.T.O. is now underway at Annecy, in France. For several months the general and particular problems of tariffs, embargoes, customs duties, control plans and other trade restrictions will be discussed. It is doubtful if anything concrete will come from this conference, except perhaps an increasing awareness of the dangerous limiting effects of the present mushrooming restrictions.

London.

ANNECY, a pleasant little town in French Savoy, not much known in the world except to tourists, seemed a comedown after the international diplomatic glory of Geneva, and when it was first known that the third session of the parties which contracted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was being held there some people thought that the International Trade Organization was taking itself less seriously.

But before the conference opened it was obvious that the job was being done on the grand scale, the town being virtually taken over for the purpose. The U.S. delegation alone numbers 80, the U.K. delegation 60. They settled themselves in April, with appropriately smaller delegations from smaller trading nations, for some months of hard bargaining.

Critics say that the foreseeable outcome of these deliberations is not worth all the organizing and negotiating effort involved. But everyone has to agree that the issues are fundamental. It is true that the International Trade Organization itself is making slow progress, its Charter, signed at Havana last year by representatives of 53 nations, having not yet been ratified by any of the governments concerned. But activity within the broad framework of the Charter has already covered a wide field of tariff negotiations, with quite substantial results.

The current negotiations, among the 23 original signatories to the general tariff agreement at Geneva in 1947, joined by half as many new aspirants, continue where the Geneva negotiations left off. At the Geneva conference the items discussed involved nearly a half of the import trade of the world, and the Annecy discussions, though naturally smaller in scope after the most obvious obstructions had been reduced as much—if at all—as the importing countries were willing to reduce them, should add to the area over which it is theoretically possible to trade on the basis of current price relationships.

For Every Country

Seeing that expansion of trade is to every country's advantage, it is unfortunate that negotiations for diminishing the obstructions to trade should take so many months at each session. But it would be a mistake to imagine that the delays were due to sheer cussedness on the part of the countries asked to concede tariff reductions. It is only right that a concession benefiting the exporters of one party should be made the occasion for enforcing concessions to benefit the exporters of the other, and hard bargaining can in the end achieve heavy reductions.

Of great importance, moreover, is the fact that every concession agreed between two countries is automatically accorded to all the others, under the most-favored-nation clause of the Geneva Agreement. So a major criticism of this bilateral method of working, when the trade between two countries negotiating may be very one-sided, loses some at least of its force.

However, commending not only the broad aims but also the practical efforts of the tariff conferences, one must make some serious reservations. The most obvious is that not all of the countries concerned have shown the intention to apply the agreements in spirit as well as to the letter. There have been cases where tariff reductions have been nullified by increased customs fees, or by levying a duty on consumption of a commodity at home, applied only to imported goods, or by differential exchange rates.

Attempts to ban such practices have not been wholly successful. More serious is the use of quotas, and import licensing generally, to keep purchases of foreign goods within "reasonable proportions". This technique, applied to so-called luxuries, has sometimes amounted to complete embargo; and in such a case the rate of import duties is completely irrelevant.

This is the point where the upholders of I.T.O. have most difficulty in answering the critics. Everyone knows how effective a barrier tariffs can be to trade in such "normal" conditions as obtained before the war, but the early negotiations for reducing tariffs were undertaken while a strong sellers' market made pricing of the finished product relatively unimportant to the consumer. It would have been foolish, of course, to wait for the end of the sellers' market to start the attack on tariffs.

But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the attack on tariffs, however important for the long-term health of trade, is partly misplaced effort when trade is threatened with strangulation by quantitative restrictions.

These restrictions, extensively directed now against the sterling area as well as the dollar countries, are increasing. The present conference is itself discussing the particularly worrying restrictions which South Africa has felt obliged to impose recently; which is a good sign that the tariff problem is not being tackled entirely in the abstract. The elaborate plan worked out by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation is designed to limit these quantitative restrictions.

And Marshall aid, together with the tariff reductions already agreed (which have had a noticeable effect in the American market, where tariffs are still the main restriction on trade), has appreciably increased the flow of dollars. But there is no denying that tariff negotiations, thus far, have seemed somewhat unreal.

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Insurance

(*Continued from page* 30)

New Zealand earthquake in 1931 in the Hawkes Bay area property was damaged to the extent of $25,000,000, and the two principal municipalities affected were the cities of Napier and Hastings, with populations of but 19,000 and 15,000 respectively.

In Canada, previous to the beginning of the present century, records of earthquakes are to be found mostly in historical works. Therein are reports of a great earthquake which disturbed Eastern Canada from above Montreal to below Quebec early in the year 1663. Other earthquakes are reported to have occurred in Eastern Canada in 1732, 1791, 1860 and 1870. In 1925 another earthquake took place in the same region and was carefully studied by the Seismological Division of the Dominion Observatory, as was also the one which occurred near Timiskaming on Nov. 1, 1935. The only other regions of Canada where earthquakes have occurred are British Columbia and the Arctic.

On Sept. 5, 1944, a moderately severe earthquake, the third largest in more than 70 years to occur in Canada, was felt over a large area in Eastern Canada and the United States.

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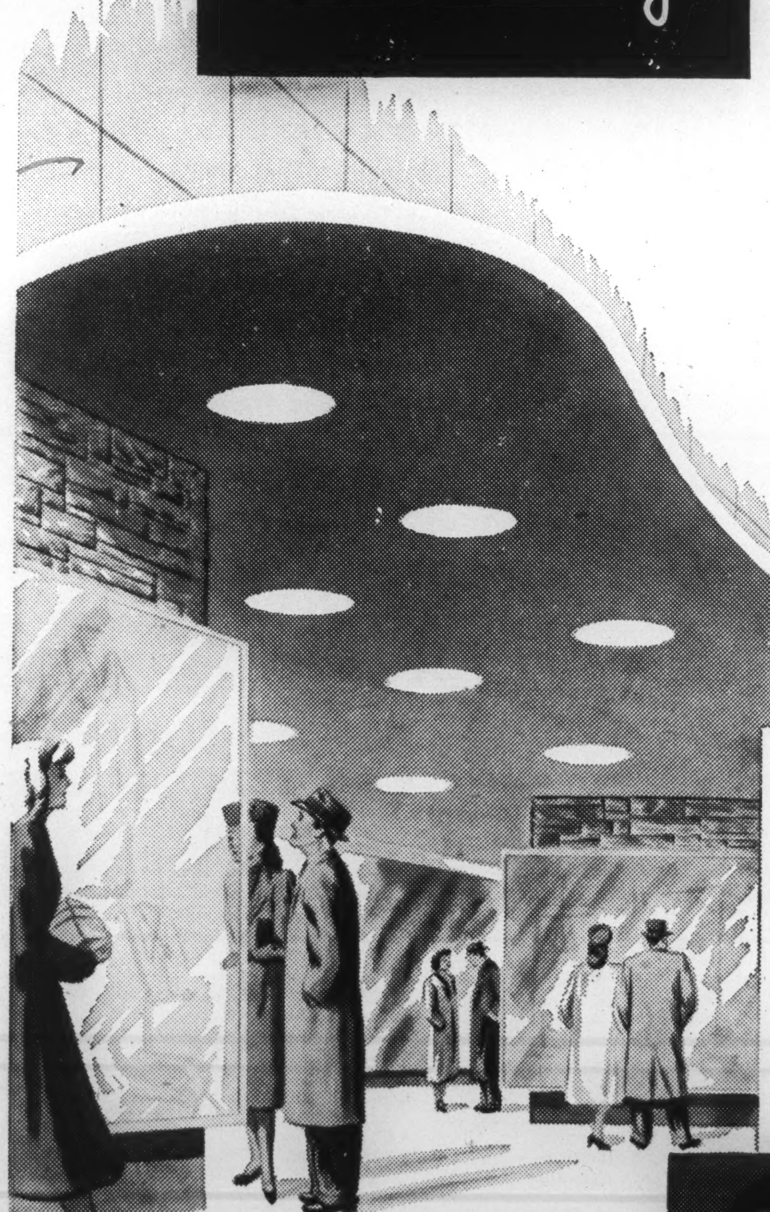

"Imagination in business knows no geographical boundaries.

In this young and vigorous nation originality, based on sound thinking, pays off. To the young Canadian who is willing to raise his sights above the conventional, and work hard to make his vision come true, no country today offers greater opportunities for success than our own", says Hedleigh Venning.

HEDLEIGH VENNING

began his career as a junior salesman in 1926. From the beginning, he became aware of the opportunity awaiting the application of imagination and creative thinking to any job. A keen student of modern packaging, an enthusiastic and energetic worker, he is now vice-president in charge of sales of Shirriff's Limited, one of Canada's larger food product companies; a great believer in scientific marketing and a leader in the field of selling and advertising.

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TO PROMOTE A FULLER REALIZATION BY CANADIANS OF CANADA'S PRESENT GREATNESS

BUSINESS BRIEFS

(*Continued from page 29*)

lished an all-time record at $7,531,917. Against the gain in revenues, operating expenses rose $934,676 to $7,277,426, while depreciation provided was increased by $328,986 from the 1947 total to $892,093. Interest charges rose from $10,281 to $72,621, of which $68,637 represented charges on the new debentures issued late in 1947. Although income taxes were down slightly, from $289,200 to $256,700, gains in operating and investment revenues were more than balanced, and net profits available for dividends were down from $390,838 in 1947 to $327,156 for 1948—and net shown on each of 350,000 shares of no par common was reduced from $1.12 to 93 cents.

•

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS Corp. report the net profits for 1948, after providing for all management expenses, including salaries, directors and auditors' fees, advertising, rent and all other charges, were $646,876. The total assets under administration by the corporation amount to $304,946,359.53, an increase of $4,821,753.19 over the preceding year. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., K.C., of Montreal, Que., was elected a director during the year.

•

NET EARNINGS of York Knitting Mills, Ltd., for the year 1948 are reported at $462,890, equal to $1.40 per share on Class "A" and to 44c per share on Class "B" stock. Profits are after all charges, including depreciation of $306,812, and compare with $371,425 for 1947 when $198,941 was provided for depreciation.

Balance sheet at December 31 reflects expanding operations and financing carried out in 1948. Working capital of $2,888,516 compares with $2,132,335 a year ago. Capital expenditures of $1,026,000 brought the total for the years 1945 to 1948 to $1,926,000. Fixed assets, after depreciation of $2,151,322, were carried at $2,276,328.

•

ST. LAWRENCE Corp. Limited has issued a consolidated profit and loss statement and a consolidated balance sheet of the corporation and all subsidiaries, in addition to the corporation holding company statement as has been submitted in the past. Consolidated profits from operations for the latest year amounted to $13,712,267. After providing $2,669,279 for depreciation, $230,453 for depletion, $613,715 for interest, $474,676 contribution to employees' pension plans for past and current services, $203,115 non-recurring expenses of special shareholders' meetings and reorganization, including legal expenses, and $4,062,374 for income taxes, the net profit for the year was $5,480,344.

•

NET EARNINGS of $371,220, or $3.71 per share on the Class "A" and $1.41 per share on the Class "B" stock, are reported by Davis Leather Co. for year ended December 31, 1948. The net includes investment income of $102,610 and compares with $487,333 for 1947 when $92,761 was received from investments. Dividends for 1948 were unchanged from recent years at $1.50 a share on the Class "A" and 70c on the Class "B."

Working capital of $3,970,780 at December 31, 1948, is compared with $3,895,963 a year ago; the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is 3.6 to 1. Included in current assets of $5,487,373 are investments at cost of $1,928,806 and having market value of $1,938,358. Capital expenditures for the year totalled $57,320, with net fixed assets valued at $322,288.

•

SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER Co. report for 1948 that expenses represented 58.6 per cent of the revenues from power sales in 1948, as compared with 55.8 per cent in 1947. Interest charges on funded debt were somewhat higher due to the sale of $25,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds bearing interest from October 1, 1948; $3,500,000 was provided for the replacement of plant and equipment as compared with $3,250,000 in 1947.

Taxes of various kinds payable to federal, provincial and municipal governments amounted to $3,651,706.

Dividends on preferred shares amounted to $800,000, leaving earnings of $3,451,190 for the common shares, or $1.58 per share, compared with $1.62 in 1947. Dividends on these shares were paid at the rate of 30c quarterly, or $1.20 per share for the year.

Net current assets at December 31, 1948, including temporary investments and funds deposited with the trustee, amounted to $34,487,497, as compared with $21,233,080 at the end of the previous year.

•

GUARANTY TRUST Co. of Canada report that for 1948 gross earnings amounted to $573,602, an increase of $170,201, while expenses, excluding dominion and provincial taxes, were $432,995 as compared to $321,215 in the previous year, indicating in some measure the volume of business transacted as well as the relatively higher cost of doing business. Despite higher expenses the net profit for the year showed an increase of 66 per cent over 1947, and a new high level. Capital account at $1,622,000 which represents shareholders' funds shows a net increase of $53,000 for the year.

•

NET EARNINGS of Gordon Mackay & Stores Ltd. for the year 1948 are reported at $801,713, compared with $821,096 for 1947. The 1948 net is equal to $3.98 per share on the Class "A" and after Class "A" dividends to $3.48 per share on the Class "B" stock. Earned surplus, after providing $75,000 for future decline in inventory values and $302,400 for dividend payments, (50c on Class "A" and $1 on Class "B"), totalled $2,514,248 at the end of 1948.

Notwithstanding capital expenditures of $417,096, working capital of $3,529,146 at December 31, 1948, is an increase over $3,430,428 a year ago. In addition, refundable portion of the E.P. taxes is carried at $491,925. Inventories, due to greater availability of textile products, are $229,427 higher at $2,769,904. Net fixed assets of $2,129,911 are up from $1,536,619, while mortgages payable, reflecting purchase of store property, have risen from $64,160 to $333,280.

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"The Best Year of Our Lives"

CONTINENTAL'S BETTER PROTECTION COVERED MORE CANADIANS IN 1948!

1948 saw another increase in the ranks of Canadians protected by Continental Casualty Company against financial loss due to accident or sickness. The Company is proud of its continuing record of service . . . of providing security for families whose welfare would be jeopardized by sudden loss of the bread-winner's income. The expense of hospitalization can often mean the end of hard earned savings. Loss of the weekly pay cheque due to disability can spell financial disaster. A reputation for prompt payment of claims . . . conscientious service to every policyholder . . . has made Continental the logical choice of thousands of Canadians who have sought accident and sickness protection in the past year. 1948 also saw a healthy growth of the resources which stand behind every Continental policy. It has been, truly . . . THE BEST YEAR OF OUR LIVES!

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSETS

Cash	$ 20,660,272.98
*United States Government Obligations	30,775,084.00
*Canadian Government Obligations	4,195,318.48
*Other Public Bonds	10,584,882.01
*Railroad Bonds and Equipment Trust Certificates	1,205,814.50
*Public Utility Bonds	1,454,383.50
*Miscellaneous Bonds	1,691,448.00
*Preferred Stocks	5,689,677.00
*Stocks of Associated Insurance Companies	5,221,944.00
*Other Stocks	8,942,043.00
Mortgage Loans	71,948.45
Administrative Office Buildings	3,621,761.38
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days past due)	8,725,579.95
Accrued Interest and Rents	393,635.65
Other Assets	603,710.31
Admitted Assets	**$103,837,503.21**

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums		$ 26,584,603.83
Provision for Unpaid Claims		35,032,179.09
Miscellaneous Liabilities		6,168,017.56
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes		2,061,318.03
General Contingency Reserve		7,350,000.00
Capital	$ 6,000,000.00	
Surplus	20,641,384.70	
Capital and Surplus		26,641,384.70
Total		**$103,837,503.21**

*Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro-rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at quotations prescribed by National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Net Premiums written during 1948 $ 77,668,318.09
Increase over 1947 13,590,364.94

Canadian policyholders are also protected by Canadian Bonds deposited with the Receiver-General of Canada for their exclusive security.

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1948 $6,567,434.23
Increase over 1947 $710,644.12

Continental CASUALTY COMPANY

R. D. BEDOLFE
Canadian General Manager

ROSS D. HEINS
Assistant General Manager

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS COMPANY